

Cornelius Rufus Wilson
25 Bowdoin Street
Fleet Street

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXI.—NEW SERIES, No. 831.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2, 1861.

PRICE: UNSTAMPED .. 3d.
STAMPED 6d.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The Directors beg to announce that the First Course of Monday Evening Lectures and Musical Entertainments for the Industrial Classes will commence on Monday next at Eight o'clock, when Professor J. H. Pepper will deliver a Lecture on the "Prevention of Railway Catastrophes and Collisions." The following gentlemen have kindly promised to deliver Lectures in this course—The Rev. J. Butterworth Owen, M.A.; Dr. Lankester, F.R.S., &c.; Dr. Chr. Dresser, F.L.S., &c.; Dr. Ryan, LL.D., (late Polytechnic); the Rev. A. Bath Power, M.A., F.O.S.; Douglas Thompson, Esq.; Dr. Edmund Pick; W. R. Birt, Esq.; G. A. Cooper, Esq.; Walter Newport, Esq.; and the St. George's Choir: George Buckland, Esq.; and the Cremorne Musical Union, the Greenhead Family. Admission Tickets at half-price are now being distributed to the heads of firms and employers of labour, which will admit those in their employ, and their families.

JOHN HENRY PEPPER, Honorary Director.

UNITED PRAYER MEETING held DAILY, from One to Two, at 55, OLD BAILEY. The attendance of all classes is cordially invited.

PASTORS' RETIRING FUND.

The FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CONGREGATIONAL PASTORS' RETIRING FUND ASSOCIATION, will be held during the Autumnal Session of the Congregational Union in Birmingham, in the LARGE VESTRY of EBENEZER CHAPEL, on TUESDAY, October 8, 1861, at half-past Four o'clock in the afternoon, when a Statement of the Proceedings of the Association, and the Audited Accounts of the said Fund for the last financial year, shall be read, and any vacancy or vacancies in the number of the Managers shall be filled up, and two Auditors for the ensuing year shall be appointed.

Two Vacancies have occurred during the year in the number of Managers by the decease of the Rev. G. Legge, LL.D., of Leicester, and of T. E. Flint, Esq., of Leeds, and the names of the Rev. Thomas Rees, of Beaumont, and Thomas Williams, Esq., of Aberdare, will be submitted to the meeting for election.

ROBERT FERGUSON, Hon. Sec.
Congregational Library, London, Sept. 18, 1861.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION of ENGLAND and WALES.

The AUTUMNAL MEETINGS will be held in BIRMINGHAM on MONDAY, October 7, and the following days.

A Devotional Service will take place on the Monday Evening in the New Chapel, Edgbaston, when an address will be delivered by the Rev. B. Bruce, M.A. On Tuesday Evening a Meeting in favour of British Missions will be held in Ebenezer Chapel, Mr. Edward Ball, M.P., in the chair. On Wednesday Evening a Meeting for the Illustration of Congregational Principles will be held in the Town Hall, Mr. T. Barnes, M.P., in the chair. On Thursday Evening the Sermon to the Union will be preached in Carr's-lane Chapel, by the Rev. A. Raleigh, after which the Lord's Supper will be commemorated. On Friday morning a Public Breakfast will be given to the Friends of the Board of Education.

The Morning Sessions of the Assembly will be presided over by the Rev. J. G. Miall, the Chairman of the Union, and will be devoted to the consideration of subjects bearing on the interest and duty of the denomination at Home, in the colonies, and on the continent of Europe.

Ministers and Delegates intending to be present are requested to intimate the same immediately to the Rev. J. T. Feaston, Local Sec., Birmingham.

GEORGE SMITH, } Secretaries.
ROBERT ASHTON, }
Congregational Library,
Sept. 28, 1861.

TEN THOUSAND POOR BLIND PEOPLE earnestly APPEAL for AID.

CHRISTIAN BLIND RELIEF SOCIETY,

Instituted 1843.

The Committee of this Society earnestly APPEAL for AID to enable them to increase the number of pensioners to 1,000 before the close of 1861. There are at present nearly 300 on the funds.

The mode of administering relief is by pensions of half-a-crown per week, which the Society is desirous of extending, regardless of creed or denomination, to every blind person of good moral character, who shall possess the necessary qualifications—blindness and want.

SUBSCRIPTIONS or DONATIONS will be received by the London and Westminster Bank, and its branches; or by H. E. Gurney, Esq. (Overend, Gurney, and Co.), Lombard-street: John Gurney Fry, Esq., 14, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate.

The following subscriptions have been received:—

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Right Hon. Earl of Shaftesbury	2 0 0	Dowager Lady Radstock	1 1 0
Lady Chas. Walsley	10 10 0	Miss Woodward	1 1 0
Mrs. Townshend	11 0 0	Mr. Churchward	1 1 0
Baroness M. de Rothschild	2 2 0	H. G. S. Gurney, Esq.	1 1 0
Hon. Miss Waldegrave	1 1 0	J. E. C., ann. sub.	1 1 0
R. Down, Esq.	10 10 0	J. F. C., don.	2 0 0
Lady D. Oyley	1 1 0	W. G. Habershon, Esq.	1 1 0
Mrs. Blackburn	10 10 0	Mr. S. Wilde	1 1 0
Mrs. R. Howard	30 0 0		
Mrs. Stanham	1 1 0		

Later subscriptions will be published in a week or two. Reports and all information may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Mr. Cox, 100, Borough-road, S.

COLONY of 1,000 NONCONFORMISTS in NEW ZEALAND.

NOTICE.—The Pioneer Agents have been despatched to view the Free Grant Lands offered by the New Zealand Authorities as sites for the proposed Settlement. All these lands lie to the north-west of Auckland, in an undisturbed territory, and where there are few natives.

Auxiliary Committees are being formed throughout the country. Intending Settlers or others, wishing information, and willing to assist the Travelling Secretary in arranging for Lectures or Meetings, are requested to write early.

The Council of Reference will select a Minister and Schoolmaster as soon as possible.

The Committee of Management have entered into preliminary arrangements for the passage of 1,000 members.

A Prospectus, copy of Instructions to Pioneers, and of the preliminary shipping arrangements, with Registration Forms, &c., &c., may be had by enclosing a stamp to Mr. Brame, the Hon. Sec., 24, Waterloo-street, Birmingham.

TO GROCERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, a Good COUNTERMAN. A Member of a Christian Church preferred.

Apply, personally, to Mr. Aldred, at 7, King-street, Cheap-side, from 9 to 9.30 a.m., on Thursday; after, by letter, to Mr. W. H. Aldred, Halesworth.

TO GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS.—WANTED by an experienced YOUNG MAN, who thoroughly understands both branches, a RE-ENGAGEMENT as COUNTERMAN in a good house of business. Has been accustomed to good counter trade. Unexceptionable references to present employer.

Address, A. B. Mr. Isitt, grocer, &c., Bradford, Yorkshire.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED Immediately, an ASSISTANT, who has been accustomed to a Genteel Trade. First-class references will be required.

Apply to Alfred Adderley, Silk Mercer and Draper, Leicester.

N.B. Also an APPRENTICE or IMPROVER.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—John Ward has a VACANCY for an ASSISTANT—a Young Man, about Twenty-two years of age, a good Salesman, and can dress a Window. None need apply whose character will not bear the strictest investigation. Personal application; if by letter, state experience, reference, salary, &c.

John Ward, Draper, Bridge Foot, Boston.

WANTED, by a LADY of great experience, age thirty, an ENGAGEMENT as HOUSEKEEPER, or COMPANION to an AGED or INVALID LADY. The most satisfactory reference given. Salary a secondary consideration.

Address, A. B. Mrs. Stanley's, Register Office, Shrewsbury.

WANTED, by a good Man, the MANAGEMENT (or partly so) of a Small or Medium DRAPERY CONCERN, Town or Country, or any Situation of responsibility. Experience, perseverance, integrity. Married, but without encumbrance.

Address, W. F., 50, Paddington-street, Marylebone, W.

WANTED, by a highly-respectable YOUNG PERSON, of decided character, a SITUATION as COMPANION to a LADY, or to Educate Children in a Genteel Family, being thoroughly competent to impart a sound English education, with some of the accomplishments. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. The north of England or Scotland preferred.

Address, X. Y. Z., Post-office, Weymouth, Dorset.

WANTED, by a YOUNG LADY, a SITUATION as GOVERNESS in a Christian family, where the children are young. Acquirements—English, French, and Music. Satisfactory reference can be given.

Address, Miss Taylor, 6, York-terrace, Camberwell-new-road, Kennington, S.

A LADY, who has had much experience in Teaching, wishes for a RE-ENGAGEMENT as GOVERNESS in a private family. She can instruct in Music, French, and Drawing, with the usual branches of English.

Address, A. A., 25, Moss-street, Liverpool.

WANTED, for BRITISH SCHOOL, under Government, a MASTER and MISTRESS (a Married Couple preferred); the Master for the Mixed School, the Mistress for the Infants.

Apply, by letter, to Mr. James Trigg, The Green, Woodford, Essex.

BOARDING SCHOOL for TRADESMEN'S SONS, Rochford, Essex. Principal—Mr. G. FOSTER. Charge, 20l. per annum.

Circulars at Mr. H. F. Hooton's, 31, Bush-lane, Cannon-street.

DISSENTERS' PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, TAUNTON.

PRINCIPAL.—Rev. W. H. GRIFFITH, M.A.
Prospectuses may be obtained on application to the Principal, or to the Secretary, Rev. J. H. Underwood.

CRANFORD HALL COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

Mr. VERNY begs respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that in consequence of the increasing requirements of his Establishment he is REMOVING his SCHOOL from SLOUGH to very superior premises, known as CRANFORD HALL, near HOUNSLOW, Middlesex.

A Circular forwarded upon application.
September, 1861.

EDUCATION for YOUNG LADIES, Fleetwood, Lancashire.

Mrs. LINGS, assisted by efficient Teachers and Masters, continues to RECEIVE a limited number of YOUNG LADIES for instruction in the usual branches of Education. The Quarter will commence on Wednesday, the 9th October, when additional Pupils can be received.

Reference is permitted to Rev. J. Spence, D.D., London; Rev. J. Kelly, Liverpool; Rev. R. S. Scott, M.A., Manchester; Rev. A. Frazer, M.A., Blackburn; Rev. T. Toller, Kettering; Rev. A. Howson, Runcorn. Prospectuses forwarded on application.

27, LADBROKE-SQUARE, NOTTING-HILL, W.,
Near Kensington-gardens.

MRS. THEOBALD has VACANCIES for a few additional PUPILS, to whose Education and comfort her personal attention will be assiduously devoted.

Each branch of instruction is conveyed in an interesting and attractive form. Carefully selected Reading, and familiar Conversation, to a large extent supersede continuous hard study.

While Mrs. Theobald imparts to her young friends all usual accomplishments, she does not overlook the grace of companionship and the requirements of their future home life.

Terms and references on application.

Michaelmas Quarter will commence October 8.

A MOST DESIRABLE BREAKFAST BEVERAGE.

E P P S S' S C O C O A
(commonly called Epps's Homoeopathic Cocoa).

The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage.

Each Packet is labelled "James Epps, Homoeopathic Chemist, London," $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., and 1 lb. Packets, at 1s. 6d. per lb., by Grocers everywhere.

KIRKLESS-HALL COLLIERIES, Wigan.—Best Orrell Coal, a first-class drawing-room coal, nowhere else sold, 22s. per ton; best Cannel, 80s. per ton.

Depôts, Camden and Kensington; Chief Office, 6, Strand, Charing-cross, W.C.

COALS.—Best Sunderland, 24s., Newcastle or Hartlepool, 22s.; best Silkestone, 21s.; Clay Cross, 21s. Coke, per chaldron, 15s.

B. HIBBERDINE, Sussex and Union-wharfs, Regent's-park; Chief Offices: 169 and 266, Tottenham-court-road.

COALS.—Best Coals only. — COCKERELL and Co.'s price is now 25s. per ton cash for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty—13, Cornhill, E.C.; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, blackfriars E.C.; Eaton-wharf, Belgrave-place, Fimlico, S.W.; and Sunderland-wharf, Peckham, S.E.

COALS.—By SCREW STEAMERS, and RAILWAY.—HIGHBURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—No Managers, Secretaries, Consignees, or Agents employed. LEA and CO.'S PRICE for HETTON and LAMBTON WALLSEND, the best House Coals, direct from the Collieries by screw-steamers, is 24s. per ton; Hartlepool, 23s.; best small, 11s. Inland, by Railway, Silkestone, 23s. and 21s. Clay Cross, 22s. and 20s.; Barnsley, 19s.; Hartley's, 17s. 6d. net cash. Delivered screened to any part of London.—All orders direct to LEA and CO., Chief Office's North London Railway Station, Highbury, Islington, or Kingsland.

STAFFORDSHIRE COALS.—The CANNOCK CHASE RAILWAY COLLIERY COMPANY deliver by their own Vans within five miles of their Shepherd's Bush and Camden Town Depôts, as follows:—

Best House Coals, large, durable, and clean, suitable for Drawing and Bed Rooms	22s. per ton.
Bright Hard Coal, good size	19s. "
Seconds House Coal, large and unequalled, for Cooking Purposes	18s. "
Steam and Engine Coal, large lumps	16s. 6d. "
Ditto ditto Nuts	15s. "
(also suitable for bakers).	

Hampstead, Highgate, and Finchley, 1s. per ton extra. Contracts made for lots of 100 tons and over at a fixed rate.

Communications to be addressed J. T. KEENE (Cannock), Holland House, Shepherd's-bush-gate, Notting-hill.



Oct. 2,]

THE NONCONFORMIST.

[1861.

GREAT NORTHERN LONDON CEMETERY,

AT COLNEY HATCH

Within Seven miles of London.

Accessible by Railway in Fifteen Minutes, as well as by Road.

NO EXTRA CHARGE in the Consecrated Ground, and Interments conducted with solemnity and economy, under Regulations approved by the Secretary of State.

	£ s. d.	
Common Interments, No. 1	0 13 6	Railway
Ditto ditto No. 2	1 0 0	Conveyance of Coffins,
Ditto, with privilege of in-		6s. extra.
scribing name on Stone		Mourners, 1s. 6d.
provided by the Com-	1 15 0	each.
pany		

Ground for Vault for 6 Coffins 7l. 7s., usually charged 15l. 15s. Fee on each Interment therein 2l. 5s., ditto ditto 5l. 15s.

TARIFF OF CHARGES and FREE RAILWAY TICKETS, to visit the Cemetery, may be obtained at the Offices, No. 122, High Holborn, W.C.

THE FAMILY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Are ready to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for AGENCIES from Dissenting Ministers and Sunday-School Teachers throughout the kingdom, upon special terms, which may be made very advantageous by a small amount of exertion.

For full particulars, address J. G. Stratton, Secretary, Chief Office, Moorgate-street Chambers, Moorgate-street, City, London, E.C.

THE GENERAL LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Established 1837.

62, KING WILLIAM-ST., LONDON-BRIDGE, LONDON.

CAPITAL £1,000,000l.

THE MICHAELMAS FIRE RENEWAL RECEIPTS are now ready, and may be had on application at the Head Office of the Company, or of any of its Agents throughout the country. THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION,

45, GRACECHURCH-STREET, LONDON,

For Mutual Assurances on Lives, Annuities, &c.

Established, December, 1835.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Samuel Hayhurst Lucas, Esq.	Charles Good, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—Charles Lushington, Esq.	Robt. Ingham, Esq., M.P.
John Bradbury, Esq.	Chas. Reed, Esq., F.R.S.
Thomas Castle, Esq.	Jonathan Thorp, Esq.
Richard Fall, Esq.	Charles Whetham, Esq.
John Feltham, Esq.	
Joseph Freeman, Esq.	
Chas. Gilpin, Esq., M.P.	

PHYSICIANS.

J. T. Conquest, M.D., F.L.S. | Thomas Hodgkin, M.D.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Brown, Janson, and Co., and Bank of England.

SOLICITOR—Septimus Davidson, Esq.

CONSULTING ACTUARY—Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE WITHOUT INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.

Extracts from the Report of the Directors for the year 1860:—

Number of New Policies issued during the year, 1860	988
Assuring the sum of	£481,231 1 10
Producing an annual income of	16,053 15 7
Making the total Annual Income, after deduct-	
ing 50,112l. annual abatement in premium	296,251 10 4
Total number of policies issued	23,573
Amount paid in claims by the decease of mem-	
bers, from the commencement of the Insti-	
tution in December, 1835	1,034,338 5 4
Amount of accumulated fund	1,898,895 14 11

The effect of the successful operation of the society during the whole period of its existence may be best exhibited by recapitulating the declared surpluses at the four investigations made up to this time:—

For the 7 years ending 1842 the surplus was	£32,074 11 5
" 5 years " 1847	" 56,122 8 3
" 5 years " 1852	" 232,061 18 4
" 5 years " 1857	" 345,034 3 11

The next division of profits will be made up to the 20th November, 1861. Policies effected prior to that date, if subsisting at the time of division, will participate in such profit for the time they may have been in force.

The Prospectus, with the last Report of the Directors, and with illustrations of the profits for the five years ending the 20th November, 1857, may be had on application, by which it will be seen that the reductions on the premiums range from 11 per cent. to 28 per cent., and that in one instance the premium is extinct. Instances of the bonuses are also shown.

Members whose premiums fall due on the 1st October are reminded that the same must be paid within thirty days from that date. JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

September, 1861.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS AND FROM ANY CAUSE,

may be provided against by an Annual payment of £3 to the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,

which secures 1,000l. at death by Accident, or 6l. weekly for Injury.

NO EXTRA PREMIUM for VOLUNTEERS.

ONE PERSON in every TWELVE insured is injured yearly by accident.

£75,000

has been already paid as Compensation.

For further information apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, or at the Head Office, 64, Cornhill, (late 3, Old Broad-street).

Annual Income £40,000.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION.

W. J. VIAN, Secretary.

64, Cornhill, E.C., January, 1861.

THE BEST and CHEAPEST TEAS and COFFEES in ENGLAND are at all times to be OBTAINED of PHILLIPS and COMPANY, Tea Merchants, 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON, E.C.

Good strong useful Congou Tea	2s. 6d., 2s. 8d., 2s. 10d., 3s., 3s. 2d., and 3s. 4d.
Rich Souchong Teas	3s. 6d., 3s. 8d., 3s. 10d., and 4s.
Pure Coffees	1s. 0d., 1s. 2d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., and 1s. 8d.

A Price Current Free. Sugars at Market Prices.

PHILLIPS and CO. send ALL GOODS CARRIAGE FREE, by their own Vans, within Eight Miles of No. 8, King William-street, City; and send Teas, Coffees, and Spices, Carriage Free to any Railway Station or Market Town in England, to the value of 40s. or upwards.

WEBSTER'S CELEBRATED GOOD and PURE TEAS, on comparison, will prove very superior to those hitherto advertised as best.

Very Superior Black Tea, 3s., 3s. 2d., and 3s. 4d. Choice, 3s. 6d. Very Choice, 3s. 8d. The very Best Black Tea Imported, 4s. per lb.—Good Coffee, 1s. 1d. Superior, 1s. 2d. Choice Mocha Coffee, 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d. The very Best Old Mocha, 1s. 8d.

OBSERVE!—WEBSTER BROTHERS quote such prices only as the quality justifies them in recommending, and those spoken of as Best are the Best, and better cannot be obtained.

A SAMPLE CHEST forwarded carriage free to any part of England, containing

6 lb. of very Choice Souchong	3s. 8d. £1 2 0	1 lb. of Best Bermuda Arrowroot	1s. 4d. £0 1 4
1 lb. of very Choice Gunpowder	4s. 6d. 0 4 6	1 lb. of Best Mustard	1s. 6d. 0 1 6
2 lb. of the Best Congou Tea	3s. 4d. 0 6 8		
3 lb. of Choice Mocha Coffee	1s. 6d. 0 4 6		
			£2 0 6

WEBSTER BROTHERS pay carriage on all Orders for Teas, Coffees, and Spices, amounting to £2 and upwards, to any of England, and deliver goods carriage free, with their own carts, to all parts of London daily.

A Price Current, containing a List of Prices of Teas, Coffees, Spices, Sugars, Fruit, &c., sent post free on application to

WEBSTER BROTHERS, 39, MOORGATE-STREET, CITY, LONDON, E.C.

KAMPTULICON, or INDIA-RUBBER and CORK FLOOR-CLOTH; as Laid at the Houses of Parliament, British Museum, Bank of England, and numerous Public and Private Offices.

Impervious to wet, indestructible by damp, soft to the tread, and warm to the feet. Far superior to every other material ever invented for the Covering of Floors, &c. Invaluable on Stone Floors.

F. G. TRESTRAIL and CO., 19 and 20, Walbrook, London. E.C.

MANUFACTORY—SOUTH LONDON WORKS, LAMBETH.

LOANS from £20 to £1,000, upon Personal Security, repayable by instalments, or as may be arranged to suit the convenience of the borrower. Mortgages for any term not exceeding ten years, redeemable by quarterly instalments.

Apply at the New National, 484, Oxford street, Bloomsbury, W.C. THOMAS BOURNE, Sec.

WHEELER and WILSON'S NOTED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES

combine simplicity and durability with elegance of model and finish. Speed, 2,000 stitches per minute.

CITY DEPOT, 12, FINSBURY-PLACE.

Prospectuses free on application, of the Manager of the London Sewing Machine Company.

THE UNITED STATES FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

Apply to THOS. A. COMSTOCK, Agent, 457, Oxford-street.

The simplest, most effective, durable, and reliable Sewing Machine in use. These machines are superior for their mechanical adaptation, making a beautiful Stitch, and peculiarly suited for family use. Purchasers are invited to examine. No danger of breaking needle or deranging machine.

Plain Top, £7, all complete; Moulding Top, £7 10s., all complete.

Full instructions given with every Machine, each of which is guaranteed.

Machines can be had of J. C. BARRATT, 360, Strand, W.C.

IMPROVEMENTS in NEEDLES.—Mr. WALKER'S PATENT.

"This Patent shows what may be done even with the eye of a Needle. A ridge is made before the eye, and a groove beyond it, into which the thread falls when sewing; the usual pressure of the thumb drives the Needle with its thread at once through the cloth, saving much time. They are declared superior to all others, not only as above stated, but particularly also with relation to facility of threading."—The Engineer.

Posted by any Dealer. H. Walker, 47, Graham-street, London, and Queen's Needle Works, Alcester.

PIANOFORTES EXTRAORDINARY at MOORE and MOORE'S 104, Bishopsgate-street Within.

These are first class Pianos of rare excellence: possessing exquisite improvements recently applied, and which effect a grand, pure, and beautiful quality of tone that stands unrivalled. Prices from eighteen guineas. First-class Pianos for hire, with easy terms of purchase.

PATENT HARMONIUM.

QUALITY THE TEST OF CHEAPNESS.

WILLIAM SPRAGUE has on sale a large Stock of HARMONIUMS, suitable for Church, Chapel, or private use, all carefully Tuned and Regulated by skilful workmen, warranted in perfect order, and adapted to any climate.

In Deal, with expression stop, 8, 9, and 9½ guineas.

In Oak, with expression stop, 10, 11, 15, 16, 22, 25, 32, 34, 40, and 55 guineas.

In Mahogany, with expression stop, 12, 13, 16, and 18 guineas.

In Rosewood, with expression stop, 13, 14, 16, 18, 20, 23, 26, 32, 35, and 45 guineas.

N.B.—Sole Maker of the Celebrated ORGAN HARMONIUM, with 2½ octaves of German Pedals, an admirable substitute for the Organ. Price 25, 30, 40, 50, and 65 guineas.

VIBRATORS and KEYS to order.

Descriptive Lists, with testimonials, free.

The Sunday-school Harmonium, price 6 guineas.

SPRAGUE'S INSTRUCTIONS for the HARMONIUM. Price 5s. post free.

WILLIAM SPRAGUE, 7, Finsbury-pavement, London.

METROPOLITAN HAT COMPANY.

106, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street.

A Good French Silk Hat for 3s. 6d., warranted to wear well. Try one. The best quality made (Light and Brilliant), 6s. 6d.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY VERSUS COGNAC BRANDY.

This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 6d. each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London; by the appointed agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, W. Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

ST. EMILION, 14s. per dozen, bottles included. A good sound wine, warranted pure. This is the same wine referred to in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"11, Downing-street, Whitehall, S.W., March 19, 1861.

"Sir,—The Chancellor of the Exchequer desires me to thank you for your letters, and to call your attention to the letter in the 'Times' (signed 'Stiens') respecting your wine.

"I am, &c.,
"H. R. Williams, Esq." "C. L. RYAN.

"11, Downing-street, Whitehall, March 23, 1861.

"Sir,—I am desired by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to say that he has no objection whatever to your stating that he alluded to your wine.—I am, &c.,
"C. L. RYAN.

"H. R. Williams, Esq."

H. R. WILLIAMS, Importer of Wines and Spirits,
12, Bishopsgate Within, City.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH

SEE THAT YOU GET IT,

as inferior kinds are often substituted.

JOHN GOSNELL AND CO.'S

CHERRY TOOTH-PASTE is greatly superior to any Tooth-powder, gives the Teeth a pearly whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Sold by all chemists and perfumers throughout the kingdom. Price 1s. 6d. per pot.

Manufactory, 12, Three King-court, Lombard-street, London.

FLOUR, warranted free from adulteration, to any part of London (not less than 14 lbs.) carriage free.—Whites, for pastry, at per bushel (36 lbs.), 11s. 8d.; Households, recommended for bread-making, 11s. 6d.; Seconds, 10s. 4d.; Meal, for brown bread, 9s. 8d.

Address, HORSNAILL and CATCHPOOL, Bullford Mills, Witham, Essex; or 97, Goswell-road, City-road, E.C.

Directions for bread-making gratis. Terms cash. A half sack or upwards free to any railway station (200 miles).

TRADE



MARK.

BROWN and POLSON'S

PATENT CORN FLOUR.

In Packets, 2d., 4d., and 8d.; and Tins, 1s.

Families cannot use too much caution in the purchase of this celebrated article, other kinds being often substituted, encouraged by the issue of fraudulent annunciations. Many Grocers, Chemists, &c., who supply the best quality, in preference to best-profit ratiocles, sell none but BROWN and POLSON'S—the name in full and Trade Mark are upon each Package.

BROWN and POLSON,

Manufacturers and Purveyors to Her Majesty the Queen.

Finsley, Manchester, Dublin, and London.

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

*VIEWS FROM A DISTANCE; OR, HOW IT STRIKES A STRANGER. LETTER III, BIG WORDS, AND RUDE.

DEAR NONCON,—Hollow things give forth the loudest sounds. Brag and bluster are almost invariably associated with a conscious insincerity. "Good wine," they say, "needs no bush." A true Church in her true position can afford to be modest in her self-references, gentle in her tone, courteous in her speech, and charitable in her judgment. They who deem it necessary to "sound a trumpet before them" are called in Scripture "hypocrites." The measure of our self-commendation may usually be taken as the exact measure of our defects.

You occasionally meet with people the "loudness" of whose bearing, contrasted with the genuine worth of their character and doings, reminds you of the hum of a blue-bottle fly. Buzz, buzz, buzz—it is one everlasting buzz—a sort of persistent, obtrusive, overbearing assertion of self-importance which first startles you into laughter, and then flusters you into impatience. You don't know how to deal with such people. They amuse you in the first instance, and, though noisy, they seem harmless. After a time, however, you find that, like the flies aforementioned, they not only hum their own pretensions, but take unpleasant liberties with you—encroach upon your personal rights—impertinently make free with your belongings—and treat you as if you were of no other use than to feed their insatiable self-conceit. But it is when this sort of nuisance takes a corporate and ecclesiastical form that it develops in fullest vigour its insufferable nature. True, one can get so accustomed to it as to lose nearly all sense of annoyance from its activity—as the aboriginal inhabitants of a tropical clime are insensible to the bites of mosquitoes. But it is a serious drawback upon peaceful living, nevertheless—and, what is worse, it indicates a large breadth of undrained and imperfectly-cultivated soil from which greater evils than mere worry are to be expected.

It is hardly possible, perhaps, to give you any adequate notion of the sort of feeling excited in the mind of "a stranger" by the supercilious egotism generated by your Church Establishment. It did not particularly strike me when I was at home. Like you, I was so used to it that I seldom noticed it. But to one who, for any considerable length of time, has ceased to inhale the atmosphere of English society, and especially if he has been compelled, as I have been, to refresh his religious principles mainly, though not quite exclusively, by resorting to their fountain head, the Holy Scriptures, there is something excessively grotesque, rude, barbarous, and repulsive in the self-asserting tone of your National Church. I fancy from what I read in your Parliamentary reports, and in the speeches of your public men up and down the country, that

it is not peculiar to the clergy, though more demonstrative in them. It seems to be characteristic of all classes of State-Churchmen. They talk as if they were a Brahminical caste—a superior race—with every one of whom what would be impertinence in others ceases to be impertinence, and what would be the commonest courtesy is regarded as wonderful condescension. They are the fine porcelain, and you Dissenters are the coarse clay and rubbish. All other things being equal—intellect, piety, liberality, usefulness—nay, even when all other things are in your favour—they assume airs the plain significance of which is, that your merits have got a taint like that of African blood in an American beauty—that you are to be admired considering what you are—but that being what you are, you are presuming fools if you expect to be received on a footing of equality.

Every man, of course, deems the Church of which he is himself a member, to be, on the whole, either organised in closer conformity than others with the original model, or, in its actual administration, to be doing more effectually the proper work of the Church, or perhaps both. That men should entertain a high opinion of the faith, order, discipline, or practical working of the spiritual community with which they are associated, is perfectly natural, and I am not finding fault with it. But this is a very different thing from perpetually thrusting their opinion, in every variety of offensive form, upon their neighbours who chance to differ from them. I am sure that the feelings of which this bragging style of speech is the true expression, are not the result of a high development of spiritual character. They have their birth in the pride of ascendancy. They begin, continue, and end, in evil. Their influence upon those who cherish them, and their effect upon those who are disparaged by them, are equally to be deprecated. The superiority of a Church should make itself felt in the enduring worth of what it achieves, not in the lofty pretensions to which it lays claim. It is only by becoming "the servant of all," that it can hope to become "lord of all."

But it seems to me that your Church Establishment is most boastful, most arrogant, most abusively egotistic, when its affairs are least demonstrative of the propriety of its assumptions. Whenever your bishops have been constrained to lay bare the symptoms of some deep-seated cancerous disease in the National Church, they always end by deploring its tendency to encourage something which they regard as infinitely worse—namely, Dissent. Whenever they are obliged to admit that the activities of Dissent have, by supplying the Church's lack of service, rescued myriads from the heathenism to which they would have been otherwise exposed, they invariably speak of it as the lesser only of two calamities. Half the spiritual work done in England at this moment is done by those who stand apart from the Establishment; and yet that half of the work is almost always referred to, when referred to at all, as something to be lamented over. The greater the religious success of Dissenters, the more heartily they are abused. The more certain it becomes that there is no alternative between the suppression of a crying sin and the encouragement of Nonconformity, the more certainly will the sin be condoned. I have been utterly amazed at seeing how readily good men in the Establishment consent to walk side by side with evils they have all their lives long been denouncing with fiery fervour, as soon as it has become apparent that they cannot take them by the throat without resigning, to some extent, their ecclesiastical supremacy, and how content they are to let the political override the spiritual when their own exclusive position is thought to be endangered. Necessity makes them acquainted with strange bedfellows, and it would seem that any stone is thought good enough with which to pelt the "dogs" that are "without."

Punch is, perhaps, the most self-laudatory mythical personage of these times—but then Punch puffs himself for the express purpose of

amusing others, and the more ridiculous his egotism the better the joke. But "Our Church," who comes next to Punch in the extravagance of her self-glorification, does this part of her business seriously. There is no excellence in which she is not pre-eminent. She has no fault which, in her own eyes, does not rarely into a virtue. Occasionally, indeed, she will speak disparagingly of some of her own arrangements—but the moment anybody presumes to take her at her word, and repeat her confessions, she becomes petulant and saucy. I know no such examples of rudeness towards dissentients as are common in her literature. She must surely be furnished with "letters patent," authorising her to deal contemptuously with all who rival or oppose her. But, after all, her words show her spirit far less vividly than her claims. "Our Church" cannot descend "to the level of the sects"—that is, she cannot become so vulgar as to stand upon her merits. "Primum inter pares" is a position she disdains—she will have "Benjamin's mess," but even that does not suffice her if Benjamin's brethren are kindly noticed. Any pretensions of "those who are without" to civil equality with her she denounces as a sort of sacrilege, and unless she can have legal privileges all to herself, and especially the privilege of worrying others, she regards herself as persecuted and despoiled. Her every-day tone of behaviour is just in the sense I have attempted to bring to notice—she will share nothing with anybody. "For myself" is her motto.

To persons who, like myself, view the matter from a distance, this trait of your Church Establishment stands out in bold relief. The outlines of selfishness and egotism become most unpleasantly predominant. Perhaps, it is as well that you do not catch this aspect of the scene so distinctly as we do, or, assuredly, you would not be so unmoved. It seems a mystery to us how you can contrive to put up with so much boasting and insolence, or why, considering your power, you quietly endure being treated as refuse which, even if it is admitted to contain some genuine metal, is refuse still. If I could believe that Christian meekness and not insensibility gave the true key to that mystery, I should hold my tongue. But I am afraid this is not the case. You seem to me to have been hectoring out of your due measure of self-respect. Big words and rude have overborne your spirit, and you acquiesce as inferiors when you should stand firm as equals.

I am, &c.,
A STRANGER.

Peterboro', Canada West,
Sept. 11, 1861.

THE CHURCH INSTITUTION: ITS ORGANISATION AND ITS PLANS.

At a meeting of the friends and supporters of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Church Institution, the vicar in the chair, Mr. G. Howells Davies, the secretary of the Church Institution in London, attended to explain the position and prospects of that central organisation. We give his speech in full as reported in a local paper:—

Mr. DAVIES said it would perhaps naturally occur to many Church people present—why should we trouble ourselves in this way, why be harassed with a visit of a gentleman from London, and be told it is absolutely necessary that the Church should organise itself and every member understand that he has some work to perform? The reason was shortly this, that the union between Church and State, which he believed, and which he thought every Churchman believed, had been of incalculable benefit to this country, was attacked in every way and shape by a very powerful section of the Dissenters—numerically, a very small one, but very powerful from their ability, their energy, and above all, their organisation. That section of Dissenters—and it must be distinctly understood he was speaking but of a section, and that section a minority of the whole body—were pledged to three things—to abolish or dissolve the union between Church and State, to appropriate the whole of the Church property of the kingdom to purely secular purposes, and to appropriate the churches of which, to use their own words, the Episcopallians had been the rent-free tenants, to such purposes as the ratepayers

might think fit to decide upon. Of course, Churchmen might consider that these three objects were exceedingly absurd, and, above all, very unlikely to be carried out; but they must recollect that they were the objects of an exceedingly powerful party, that that party was embodied in the Liberation Society, that that society had now been working for 14 years, and that at present, in addition to its superb organisation, which he envied exceedingly, it had an income of nearly £4,000 a-year, in addition to which it had raised this year £3,000 specially for the purpose of abolishing Church-rates. It was felt about two years ago that the time had come when Church people should rouse themselves, and organise themselves purely and simply in self-defence; because they must distinctly understand that the Church Institution was simply and purely a defensive association. Its motto was defence and development—defence against the attacks of their enemies and development in every way and shape of that blessed institution of the country, the Church of England. By way of convincing his audience of the necessity for such an association, Mr. Davies went on to read several extracts expressive of hostility to the Church, from "The Nonconformist Sketch Book," published by Mr. Edward Miall, and a pamphlet on "The Duties of Sunday School Teachers in relation to State Churches," by the Rev. W. Foster. He also referred to a publication of the Liberation Society, entitled "Practical Directions to the Opponents of Church-rates," which he said exemplified every quibble that the present unsatisfactory law placed at the disposal of any litigious or disagreeable person. Having pointed out the necessity for organisation on behalf of the Church, Mr. Davies went on to describe the organisation of the Church Institution. They went as a rule, he said, to the clergy first of all, and asked if they were willing to accept the co-operation of the laity in some tangible and legitimate form. He read to them a letter he had had the pleasure of receiving from the Archbishop of Canterbury some little time since, in which his Grace said that "for the clergy to refuse the co-operation of the laity at the present time, would be indiscreet and ill-judged in the extreme." In the northern province he told the clergy he had the sanction of the Archbishop of York. They asked the clergy to appoint from each parish certain laymen to come forward and act with them. According to the various local circumstances some little modification of the arrangements took place; but they got in every rural district throughout the country, which adopted their scheme, a consulting committee, composed of the rural dean, the clergy, and certain laymen from each parish. The next thing was to tie together those rural deaneries, associations; and that had been a very difficult point, because he supposed there were few things which Englishmen more disliked than centralisation. But they asked every local association to appoint in London their representative, that representative being ex-officio a member of the council of the Church Institution. That council appointed out of itself a working committee not exceeding forty in number, and the duties of that executive committee were simply these. They remitted to all their local associations, from time to time, a mass of information on general Church topics, bills in Parliament, and measures not yet in Parliament, but which very probably would come before the legislature. They remitted that information with a request that the local association would be good enough to act upon it. Of course they must bear in mind in doing that, what the actual position of the Church of England was, and upon that there was a certain amount of misapprehension. On the establishment of Christianity in these realms, the Christian Church was called in as the teacher of the people, and that was the position it occupied at the present moment. That such had been endowed not by the State at all—except in some very few instances, it had been endowed by pious people. Therefore the property of the Church was purely and simply its own freehold, with which the State per se had nothing to do. That Church it was proposed by the Liberation Society to annihilate as the Established Church. In bringing forward any scheme for that purpose, he contended that they would be bringing forward an entirely revolutionary measure; and if they were to succeed, which he did not think probable, they would strike a very heavy blow indeed at every kind of property in the country. Passing on to speak of the working of the Church Institution, Mr. Davies said that until about eighteen months ago, when that Association was formed, every bill that came into the House of Commons, and a great many that came into the House of Lords, in a spirit antagonistic to the Church, invariably passed, and it was not till the Church Institution was founded that the tide began to turn, and they were not only able to beat back their opponents, but actually to dislodge them from the vantage ground they already occupied. In support of this statement Mr. Davies went on to refer to the defeat, in the last session of Parliament, of the Church-rates Abolition Bill, the Nonconformists' Burial Bill, and other measures to which the Institution had given its strenuous opposition. As regarded their organisation, he proceeded to say they had now the sanction of both Archbishops, of nearly all the Bishops, of all the Archdeacons but two or three who were old and infirm, and of the whole body of Rural Deans; and although the Church Institution could not be considered to be more than eighteen months old, it was so fine a child that they could now include in that society no less than 340 associations. As to these associations he could not say what they numbered, for they grew every day. The meeting he had the pleasure of attending on Tuesday evening (at Sunderland), numerous as it was, represented but a tithe of the members belonging to the North Eastington Association, because they were forming throughout that rural deanery an association in every parish, including every man and woman who chose to belong to it; and the men and women belonging to the parochial associations would have their work cut out for them, and some duty to do in promoting the interests of the Church. He wished earnestly that something like that should take place in that important town. He looked at Newcastle as the nucleus of an immense amount of good that might be done in the diocese of Durham. It was the largest town in the diocese—far more important than the cathedral town—and it was distressing to come to a town of such importance and wealth as Newcastle and be able to count the supporters of the Church, even in a family party, on one's tea fingers. He hoped the meeting which was to take place later in the year would number its hundreds, or perhaps thousands, of supporters.

THE NEW EDUCATIONAL CODE.

We are requested to state that the Education Minute of the 29th of July last will not be put in operation till after the 31st of March, 1862.—*Times*.

In reference to this change, the *Daily News* says:—"According to the resolution of the Privy Council, that is certainly the date at which most of the new provisions would take effect; but according to one clause it was declared that no new apprenticeship should be agreed to except upon the terms of the revised code; and as many pupil-teachers would certainly have been apprenticed before the 31st March of next year, it is clear that the new Code would practically have come into operation before that period. This was probably an oversight, for the practice no doubt has been that minutes issued by the Privy Council in such matter should be submitted to Parliament before they are acted upon."

The Finance Committee of the National Society has addressed a circular to the Councils of Training Institutions, asking a reply to the following questions, before the meeting of the General Committee of the Society in November:—1. What changes in the studies of the College will be rendered necessary, in case the Revised Code is brought into operation? 2. To what extent is the income of the College likely to be diminished? From what sources, if any, does the Council expect the deficiency to be supplied?

The Wesleyan Committee of Education have memorialised Earl Granville against the new Minute, and have further resolved,—"That a letter be written to every committee managing a Wesleyan school under inspection, advising them, where the apprenticeship of new pupil teachers is immediately required, to present their candidates as usual for examination when the school is inspected; but, if the acceptance of the new code be made a *sine qua non* in case of such apprenticeship, respectfully to decline it until Parliament pronounces its decision. Also, to address a petition to both Houses of Parliament, immediately upon their reassembling, praying that the administration, according to the new code, of the Parliamentary grant for the promotion of public education, be disallowed."

THE BISHOP OF LICHFIELD ON "THE ESSAYS," AND CHURCH RATES.

The Bishop of Lichfield held his triennial visitation on Tuesday, the 24th ult. at St. Mary's Church, St. Alfred. In the course of his charge the right rev. prelate made the following remarks:—

The subject of a better provision for the ministers of our Church is not unconnected with that of a better preparation for them in their position and their work. This subject, at all times a momentous one, appears to derive a more than ordinary importance from the character of the age. The people are becoming every day more intelligent and better informed, and so they will naturally look for a larger measure of intelligence and of information in the clergy. The minister of the Church has now special need to be ready to give an answer to every man that asketh him a reason of the hope that is in him; for such a question may be put to him at any time, perhaps by persons from whom he least expects it. It will hardly be supposed that, in thus speaking, I am indulging in the expectation that every parochial clergyman may become qualified to refute fully such views as are put forth in a certain volume which has recently attracted so much attention, and which, I fear, has shaken the faith of some. Neither, I trust, will it be imagined for a moment that I am disposed to regard an intellectual apart from a religious and moral training, as likely to make a good minister in this or any other time. But I see no reason why any clergyman should not be so prepared in mind, and by God's help in heart also, as to be able to give a general and a sufficient answer grounded upon the views to which I have adverted. Of the hopelessness and wretchedness of the scheme which unsettles everything and settles nothing, I need not say a word; for to see and feel this, and to make others see and feel it also, nothing more is wanted than a sound mind and a benevolent heart. It is in order to a better preparation for the ministry of the Church that the examination of the candidates for it has been raised to a considerably higher standard in this, and I believe in other dioceses, and the result has been, I am persuaded, a great improvement both in the intelligence and in the character of the clergy.

Referring to the new Education Minute, the right rev. prelate observed that it introduced such a change as could not but injuriously affect the existing schools both in a religious and a financial point of view. With regard to the Church-rate contest of last Session, the right rev. prelate said:—

"We have a breathing time allowed us, but we must not imagine that our work is done. A drawn battle, so to speak, has been fought; but we must be prepared for a renewal of hostilities. We must not relax in our defensive measures. We must, if possible, increase rather than diminish the number of our petitions to Parliament. It is highly desirable on every ground that what we do we should do unitedly, with one heart and one hand. But there are those who contend that none ought to be exempt from the support of the Church established by law and offering its benefits to all, although all do not avail themselves of those benefits, and who will be satisfied with nothing less than a power summarily to enforce upon all, whether members of the Church or not, the payment of a legally-raised Church-rate. The soundness of this principle cannot be questioned. But it is well to stand upon ground, however sound and in theory impregnable, which in practice we cannot hope to maintain? Is there wisdom in insisting upon a claim which we are sure will never be admitted in fact? For none who looks at the temper of the times, or the view of the House of Commons, or the actual position of the Church in relation to our whole population, will entertain any expectation that the Legislature will ever put into our hands the compulsory and indiscriminate power of which I have spoken. Whether it would be wise for the Church to have such a

power, or whether she could exercise it if given, are questions which it does not seem necessary to consider. I have no hesitation in avowing myself to be one of those who would be thankful for a legislative measure which, while it would secure the Church her undisputed and immemorial right of raising Church-rates for the sustentation of the fabric and the maintenance of worship, would exempt those who do not belong to her communion from contributing, and thus take away from them all reasonable ground of complaint on this account. The present equal division of parties seems to have opened a door for the settlement of the question, which I would fain hope may lead to success, through God's blessing, upon judiciously prepared and steadily directed endeavours."

SALE OF AN ADVOWSON.

Last Wednesday, at the Auction Mart, Mr. Hewitt sold the perpetual advowson and right of presentation to the rectory of Hurstmonceux, in the county of Sussex. The attendance of bidders was not very numerous. According to the particulars on the conditions of sale, the rectory of Hurstmonceux is most desirably situated on the coast, four miles from the market town of Hailsham, and within easy distance of several watering-places. The parsonage was described as altogether a most enjoyable residence, commanding extensive and beautiful sea and land views, and surrounded by about 160 acres of glebe. The present net annual value of the living was estimated at 1,213*l.*, and the age of the incumbent stated as sixty-eight; the population, 1,300. The conditions of sale stated that one of the title-deeds was lost, but that a statutory declaration would be furnished by a solicitor, together with certified extracts from the registry of the Bishop of Chester.

Mr. Hewitt said that the title was excellent, and had been thoroughly investigated, and the opportunity was altogether one seldom offered. Many persons who had visited the ruins of Hurstmonceux Castle thought it unnecessary to examine the locality any further; but no one who had not seen the parsonage could have any idea of the beauty of the situation. He had, if anything, understated the income, which, after allowing for service, and the life of the present incumbent, ought to realise 14,000*l.* at the present sale. There was no extra duty, and no payments further than were stated in the particulars. 5,000*l.* was then offered, and the biddings gradually rose to 7,000*l.*

Mr. Hewitt—That is just half the money it ought to fetch. I gave 10,500*l.* for it for the present owner, subject to a much younger life. It is a very moderate population.

The biddings then rose to 7,100*l.* and 7,200*l.* Mr. Hewitt—Gentlemen, I know you will regret the opportunity. Anything under 10,000*l.* is dirt cheap. At 7 per cent it is worth 11,000*l.*, and here I am selling it at something like 9 or 10 per cent, after all deductions.

Eventually the property was knocked down to a purchaser at 7,300*l.*

THE LATE JOHN ANGELL JAMES AND THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

(From the *Liberator*.)

Many of our readers will be aware of the extensive use that was made of the name of the Rev. John Angell James, during the Church and State discussions of last winter. Almost every clergyman who mounted the platform of a Church Defence Association had a set—always the same set—of quotations from the "Church Members' Guide," in which Mr. James appeared to testify against, not merely the defects of certain Dissenting churches, but against Dissent as such. It was difficult, at the time, to point out the dishonesty of these quotations, but had it not been a matter of difficulty—had their flagrant dishonesty, as was the case with certain extracts from Mr. Miall's "Nonconformists' Sketch Book," been proved upon the spot, it would not have prevented their being quoted again and again by the same speakers, at meetings in other places. Now, however, that we are entering upon another campaign, and now that we have in Mr. James's own handwriting a protest against a similar use of his work many years ago, it is, perhaps, as well that we should put our readers in possession of the facts of this controversy.

The "Church Members' Guide" was published in the year 1822. In the brief portion of an autobiography, which appears at the commencement of his recently published life,* he states, correctly, that in it he had made "very liberal concessions of some practical evils incidental to the working of the Congregational system of Church polity." "I now see," adds Mr. James, writing in the year 1858, "that I was incautious in much I said, forgetting how many were ever upon the watch to catch up anything unfavourable to Dissent, especially the admission by its friends of anything faulty in the application of its principles. All my concessions were carefully selected, though many of them were infirmities common to humanity, and by no means peculiar to Dissenters, and classified under different heads, and then held up to public notice with this comment, 'See what Dissent is by the admission of one of its members.' If Mr. James could have written those words as a prophecy, he would have foretold, in exact language, what took place during the last winter. The "concessions" then re-appeared, and, as before, "classified under different heads." "See," say Church-defence lecturers like Dr. Hame and

* The Life and Letters of John Angell James, including an unfinished Autobiography. Edited by R. W. Dale, M.A. Nisbet.

Mr. Towne, "What Dissent is by the admission of one of its members!"

There is a good old Swedish proverb to the effect that "Slanders, like chickens, always return home to roost." The dishonest use made of the "Church Members' Guide," compelled Mr. James, in 1830, to publish a pamphlet, which those who took part in the agitation of the years of 1828 to 1837 will well remember. It was entitled, "The Church of England and Dissent," and exhibited in concise style and bold language, the principles of Dissent, as opposed to those of an Established Church. It sold very rapidly, and did not a little towards contributing to the state of public opinion which compelled the Church Reform Act of 1837. His son, in a chapter on Mr. James's "Home Life," contributed to this volume, remarks that, in consequence of this publication, his father earned the title of a "political Dissenter," which, he aptly adds, "is used as if it was the worst name a man could be called; though it is the friends of an Establishment who blend politics and religion, and Dissent is nothing but a protest against the profanation." A "Political Dissenter!"—the term, like the extracts from Mr. James's book, has come round again!

But this period of Mr. James's life furnishes us with another historic parallel. It happened, that the day after attending a meeting of the Bible Society, in London, Mr. James attended a meeting of delegates from various Dissenting congregations, called to discuss the subject of their grievances, and to adopt measures for obtaining redress. At this meeting Mr. James moved that a resolution to the effect that while such measures were to be sought, yet, "no redress could be deemed permanently sufficient or safe as long as the Church was in union with the State." Writing in the year 1843, an account of this meeting, Mr. James said, that it resulted in his abuse by the *Record* as "a hypocritical pretender to brotherly love." Some allegations of that journal, Mr. James, at the same time, characterises as "entirely false." Any reader of the *Record*, during the last twelve months, can supply plenty of recent "historic parallels" to its treatment of Mr. James.

Mr. James's avowal of his principles did not end here. "The Church of England and Dissent" was followed, in the year 1834, by a "Pastor's Address to his People," in which the whole question of the Church Establishment was reviewed, with such breadth of treatment and strength of thought, as left little more, at the time, to be said on the general question. This remarkable pamphlet we hope to see reprinted. Nor in his later life did Mr. James forget what he had written in his manhood. In 1849, in his work on "Protestant Nonconformity," he avowed the conviction that there could not be "any cessation of the conflict between the two parties"—the advocates and the opponents of religious Establishments; and "and," says his biographer (whose candour in treating this aspect of Mr. James's character merits the highest approval), "there is no reason to believe that Mr. James ever regretted his fearless and somewhat vehement defence of Nonconformity; his autobiographical reference to it seems rather to indicate that to the last he remembered his prowess with pride and satisfaction." "He was," adds his son, "a thoroughgoing voluntary, believing that Establishments necessarily annihilate the distinction between the Church and the world." He did not, it is true, join the "Liberation Society," but many who once took the same position, have, as need scarcely be said, since heartily joined its ranks.

What will Church-defence newspapers and speakers say to these facts? In May last, the *Record*, commenting upon the report of the Liberation Society's Annual Meeting, said, "Other Dissenters beside Messrs. Miall and Martin have looked into the Church of England as Mr. Angell James did, not through the distorted and jaundiced eyes of the Liberation Society's council, but with honest Christian impartiality, and the verdict was far otherwise." We now present the *Record* with Mr. James's verdict on that Church,—taking the quotations from the heads of his argument in "A Pastor's Address to his People."—"1. Establishments are unscriptural. 2. Religious Establishments are unjust. 3. They are in many respects injurious. 4. They are unnecessary." Of the Church of England Mr. James says, "We cannot admit the authority which she claims in her twentieth Article, to decree rights and ceremonies, and to settle controversies of faith. 2. We object to the unscriptural multiplicity of orders and offices in the Church of England. 3. Its system of patronage, with all its attendant and enormous evils, would be of itself enough to compel us to separate from its communion, and to justify us in such secession. 4. The want of adequate provision for the purity of communion and the fellowship of saints is felt by us as an objection to the Church as by law established." Other objections are urged against the discipline, the forms, and the services of the Church. "We see," adds Mr. James, "much in the Church which commands our veneration and affection, though in her Establishment by law everything to condemn." Such was the result of Mr. James's looking into the Church, as the *Record* expresses it, with "honest Christian impartiality;" but in what his verdict differs from that of "Messrs. Miall and Martin" it would be rather difficult to say.

Shall we after this be treated with the usual set of quotations from the "Church Members' Guide?"

SOMERSET CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

The autumnal gathering of the ministers and members of the churches in the Congregational Union of Somerset was held at Paul's Meeting,

Taunton, on Tuesday, Sept. 24. The attendance was even larger than usual, and the proceedings were of a more than ordinarily enthusiastic character. The collections, too, were larger than on any previous occasion. The morning service commenced at eleven o'clock, at which hour the chapel was well filled. The sermon was preached by the Rev. E. Mellor, M.A., of Liverpool, who took for his text, Heb. xiii. 8—"Jesus Christ, the same, yesterday, and to-day, and for ever."

The luncheon was laid out in the large school-room, adjoining the chapel. The room had been decorated by some ladies of the congregation, and the effect was very pleasing. About 160 persons sat down, and among them were a number of ladies. The post of honour at the head of the table was taken by the pastor of the chapel, the Rev. Wm. Guest.

The CHAIRMAN, in the course of his speech, having alluded to the part Taunton had played in Nonconformist history, continued:—

We need, my friends, to keep in memory those brave days of old. (Hear, hear.) Alas! Taunton is not now so renowned for its place on the side of progress and religious liberty. What the fierce days of suffering could not do has been done by the sunshine of prosperity. Its better citizens recall its better days, and deplore a spirit unknown to Taunton till now. But whenever the change may come, let it not be from us. (Hear, hear.) This only let us do—be firm to truth, while we respect the conscientious convictions of our neighbours—(hear, hear)—be charitable in our judgments of Churchmen, while we defend ourselves from the misrepresentation laid against us. (Hear, hear, and applause.) I have found, since coming to the town, comments on Dissenters not very sparing, and I shall regard it as a duty I owe to truth to correct at these autumnal meetings those errors which have seemed more glaring. Two accusations I have seen already which call for vindication. When the notorious case of Shalfanger was before the court, a gentleman of this neighbourhood is reported in our local Conservative press to have asserted that the same thing happened commonly among Dissenting Churches. Now, if for 300 years, or among any of the existing 2,000 Independent Churches, not twenty, nor ten, but one single, solitary case of the sale of the cure of souls for money can be substantiated, I venture to say that all the Nonconformists of England would confess the sin with shame and humiliation. (Hear, hear.) Another passage I have observed which needs correction here: "What is meant by Political Dissenters?" was the query. The reply, by one who spoke with authority, and who should have known better, was that while there were some who as a matter of Scriptural interpretation dissented from the doctrines of the Church of England, and towards whom there was felt sympathy, there were others whose dissent was on purely political grounds. The correction of the insinuation here intended may be twofold. Independents do not, never did, dissent from the doctrinal articles of the Church of England; and Dissent, so far from being a political affair, is, and always has been, a protest against the introduction of political elements, or the ascendancy of political influence in any form into the government of Christ's visible Church. (Hear, hear.) Let us, at least, make ourselves understood. Nonconformity in England has for its basis that the Scripture, and the Scripture alone, must be our guide as to the rule to be followed in Christ's Church; and let the Church of England be conformed to what we think Scriptural requirements in certain foundation principles, and I for one should feel that separation was no longer necessary; and I believe I utter the opinion of ninety-nine out of every hundred Nonconformists. (Hear, hear, and applause.) This I will say also—we do not specially love our designation Protestants, or Nonconformists, or Independents. (Hear, hear.) We long for the time when the name "Christian" shall be sufficiently distinctive. (Hear, hear.) But we live in a world where, according to God's mercy and divine example, we have to stand on the side of truth against error, and since it is the peculiarity of our protest that gives to us our distinguishing names, there is not one of them of which we need to be ashamed. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

The last Session of Parliament had seen the defeat of the Church-rate Abolition Bill. That defeat did not in the least astonish him, because he looked on it as but another evidence of what was observed elsewhere.

The fact is, the power and prosperity of England are in danger of degenerating into apathy and reaction. But we need not be in fear. If the Nonconformists of England—using the word in its etymological sense—were shown by the census of 1851 to preponderate in numbers over the Conformists, then we may rely upon it that the temper of Englishmen is one of such fairness that they will not long tolerate an impost that gives the power of law over the pockets and consciences of a majority. (Hear, hear.) No; when for 300 years, under the guidance of Divine Providence, England has been most luminously advancing, little by little, and the rights of conscience more and more understood, you may rest assured that it will be for no long time that the finger of progress can be turned backwards. (Hear, hear.) Children may build up sand-banks to keep back the tide; but it will overwhelm their sand-banks and them, too, if they do not move forward. (Hear, hear.) Meanwhile, let us do the work assigned to us. (Hear, hear.) Let us have faith in God, in truth, and in Englishmen. (Hear, hear.) While we differ from men, let us not cease to love them; and I can honestly say that my prayers have gone up as earnestly to God for the clergy of Taunton as for my brethren. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Let us advance our missions in the county to save the ignorant and vicious, and ever remember that we are much more Christians than anything else. (Hear, hear.) Let us support and encourage our brethren who labour in the ministry amid great trials and privations. (Hear, hear.) Let us show that we hold our principles for the sake of the Gospel—for the sake of souls for whom Christ died, and for the sake of making Protestantism in England the reflection of the teaching of the New Testament Scriptures. (Applause.) Such was the animating principle of those who met on other satanas on the site of this renewed sanctuary as we do

now; and by the help of God it shall be ours. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

The Rev. R. H. Jones, after some complimentary allusions to Mr. Guest, advocated increased help to the association, and was followed by the Rev. W. H. Griffith, who thought that there was one point in particular on which they, as Nonconformists, were not quite so much alive as they ought to be to the claims of Nonconformity.

He did not consider that they were zealous enough as regarded education. (Hear, hear.) The state of things in this respect was really very serious. There were numbers of diocesan schools and endowed grammar schools, all under the influence of the Church; there were the schools of Eton, Harrow, and Rugby, with their princely incomes, robbed, he might say, from the poor, for whose education these incomes were left; then there were the national schools, and pauper schools, in every workhouse, all under the influence of the Church; there were private schools, conducted by clergymen of the Establishment, as plentiful as blackberries; and, more plentiful still, seminaries for ladies, and under the influence of the Church. But where would they find schools for Nonconformists of that high character? (Hear, hear.) They might, perhaps, think that he ought not to say that. They had a Dissenters' Proprietary School at Taunton, and a very good one it was; but there was only one for the West of England. Why, surely they ought to have at least one in every county. (Hear, hear.)

A vote of thanks to the preacher in the morning was then warmly adopted.

The Rev. E. Mellor, in the course of his reply, said:—

He based his dissent upon the very highest and deepest considerations, and were he not compelled by the Church of England to subscribe to points on which he could not agree with it, he should never have been a Dissenter. He was only a Dissenter because there was something in the doctrines of the Church of England in which he could not acquiesce. With regard to the charge of political Dissent, he would ask which church was it that was bound by political ties? Not his, for he had none. (Hear, hear.) Which church was established by law? Not his, certainly. (Hear, hear.) Which church was it that had its bishop appointed by Government, the members of which were not always saints? Assuredly not the church to which he belonged. (Hear, hear.) The Dissenters, then, were against the theory of an Established Church. (Hear, hear.) He was sorry for it, but the Church compelled him to be a political Dissenter, and he contended that he had a right to think about State affairs. (Hear, hear.) We were living in very curious times, when there seemed to be a chaos of public thought upon matters of eternal interest; and in these times, when the Church of England there appeared to be the greatest defection from the truth, it ill became their friends in the Establishment to throw stones at them. (Hear, hear.) As Dissenters, they were under no obligation by law, and yet there was more uniformity and unanimity amongst them than there was in the Church of England. (Hear, hear.) They talked of the Church of England being the bulwark of the Protestant religion; but was it not a fact that many of her clergy, dukes and duchesses, and some of her most cultured men and women had gone over to the Church of Rome, while he would be bound to say, that he could count upon his finger and thumb all the Dissenters worth two pence who had gone to Rome? Let them keep their ground; let them speak, and act, and make sacrifices; let them keep themselves to their principles, and then the men and women who were now their little children, but who were hereafter to take their places when they were gone, would bless God that their fathers and mothers were worthy of their name. (Hear, hear, and loud applause.)

After a few remarks from W. Rawlinson, Esq., (who said that the Evangelist Society had eight or ten house-to-house visitors in the manse), Mr. Thompson, of Pounders Park, and the Rev. Mr. Guest, the Doxology was sung, and the meeting broke up.

The evening service was held in the chapel at half-past six o'clock, there being again a crowded congregation. The Rev. E. Mellor preached another eloquent and impressive sermon.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF IRELAND.

The autumnal conference of the ministers of the Independent or Congregational Church commenced in Derry on Tuesday, the 24th ult., and lasted the two following days.

The first public meeting was held in the Congregational Church, Great James-street, on Tuesday evening, at eight o'clock. The attendance was very large, the house being quite filled. The opening services were conducted by the Rev. Robert Sewell, after which,

The Rev. Dr. Uxwick, of Dublin, delivered the opening address, which was principally explanatory, and defensive of the ecclesiastical polity of the Congregationalists. Congregationalists recognise all who hold the faith in Christ, and their idea of a Church harmonises with the Article of the Church of England, which declared it to be a congregation of faithful men, in which the Gospel is purely preached, and the sacraments duly administered. Their Church also agrees with the definition of the Apostolic Church, as given by Archbishop Whately—they held that each church or congregation should regulate its own affairs, subject to no interference, but acknowledging in all things the great Head of the Church. Their doctrines too were evangelical. Their Union did not partake of the nature of a Church Court, according to modern practice. Their Union was rather like the British Association for the Advancement of Social Science, where theories are propounded and information collected, but where no laws were made, or judgments pronounced, and where whatever is done binds only the consenting parties. After a passing allusion to revivals in the

Church the rev. doctor concluded his address, which occupied about an hour in delivery.

The meeting was closed with devotional exercises.

The conferences of the Union commenced on Wednesday morning, when there were present ministers, delegates, and personal members, representing the churches in Dublin, Belfast, Londonderry, Newtownlimavady, Limerick, Mallow, Straid, Carrickfergus, Ballyvaughan, Armagh, Richhill, Coleraine, Sligo, Denaghy, Kilmaham, Donegal, and other places—in all about fifty persons. After devotional exercises, the Rev. Dr. Urwick took the chair. Letters expressive of regret at unavoidable absence were handed in from ministers and members in Youghal, Portlanna, Moy, Galway, Limerick, Maryboro', Donaghmore, Armagh, and Cork.

The Rev. D. HARDING read the minutes of the last meeting, and reported the action taken by the committee of the Union on several questions of general interest, including the Religious Census, and the Marriage Law of Ireland.

PETER TAIT, Esq., of Limerick, treasurer, made the financial statement.

The cordial thanks of the meeting were voted to Dr. Urwick for his able and timely address, and a request made for its publication, which the Doctor, in acknowledging the vote, consented to allow.

Papers were then read by the Rev. J. G. MANLY, of Dublin, on "Education for the Ministry," and by the Rev. R. SEWELL, on "A Denominational Magazine." Thanks were voted to both writers, and steps taken, by the formation of committees, to further the ends contemplated in the papers.

At three o'clock the members of the Union were handsomely entertained at dinner, in the school-room adjoining the chapel, by the members of the Church. Various addresses were delivered, of a friendly and congratulatory nature, after which business was resumed.

The Rev. JAMES BAIN, of Straid, introduced the subject of the Marriage Law of Ireland, when a long and animated conversation ensued, in the course of which, Counsellor FOLEY, of Dublin, entered into a lengthened examination of Sir Hugh Cairns' Bill, and Dr. URWICK made reference to papers on the subject of the Marriage Law, read and considered at the recent meetings of the Social Science Congress in Dublin. A committee was formed to deliberate on the subject, and report the result at the session of the Union to be held next day.

Reference being made to a fraternal communication from the Secretary of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, a delegation was appointed, consisting of the Rev. R. Sewell, W. Campbell, Esq., and Peter Tait, Esq., of Limerick, to represent Ireland at the approaching assembly of that body in Birmingham.

At eight o'clock, a public service was held in the chapel, when devotions were conducted by the Rev. D. Harding, and an instructive and interesting discourse was delivered by the Rev. NOBLE SHEPHERD, of Sligo, on Acts ix. 31, to a large and attentive auditory. The Rev. G. H. JACKSON, of Richhill, offered the concluding prayer.

On Thursday morning the brethren again assembled. Dr. Urwick having been compelled to leave for Dublin, the Rev. Noble Sheppard took the chair. Devotional exercises were conducted by Messrs. Sheppard, Quern, and M'Assey. The discussion respecting the condition of Independents in the army was resumed. After considerable conversation, Mr. Silly was requested to collect information on the subject, and bring it forward at the annual meeting of the Union in Dublin next year. Thanks were voted to the Rev. Noble Sheppard for his discourse on the preceding evening.

The Rev. J. G. Manly brought up the report of the committee appointed to deliberate upon the Marriage Law of Ireland, and after some consideration, it was unanimously adopted, as expressive of the sentiments of the Union. A deputation, consisting of the Revs. R. Sewell, J. G. Manly, and Messrs. G. Foley and W. Campbell, was appointed to wait upon Sir Hugh Cairns, to confer with him in reference to the proposed "Marriage Law." A standing committee was also appointed to watch the progress of future legislation on the subject; and to secure the legal embodiment of the principles contained in the resolution adopted.

A committee was also formed to take charge of the Magazine question, Rev. Mr. M'Assey being appointed secretary.

At three o'clock the meeting adjourned for dinner. At the dinner table a very warm vote of thanks was unanimously and enthusiastically passed to Mr. Sewell, the deacons, and members of the church in Derry, for their large-hearted hospitality to the members of the Union. The vote having been acknowledged by the pastor and deacons, and interesting information having been given by the Rev. H. Kelso, respecting the Mission work in Denaghy, the Union resumed.

The ministers and members were entertained at tea in the School-room at seven o'clock, after which the Rev. J. Bain, of Straid, called attention to the necessity for a fund for the widows of Congregational ministers who have laboured in this country. The matter was warmly taken up by the friends present. Thanks were voted to Mr. Bain for having introduced the subject, and a committee was formed, consisting of Mr. Bain, Mr. T. C. Campbell, and Mr. J. M'Corkell, to collect information on the subject, from the managers of similar funds in England and Scotland, and be prepared with a statement to lay before the Union at its annual meeting in Dublin next year. The meeting then adjourned.

IRISH HOME MISSION.

The business of the Conference was appropriately

concluded, by holding a meeting, at eight o'clock, in connexion with the Home Mission of the body, in the Congregational Church, which was well filled by a respectable assemblage, including members of other Protestant churches. On the motion of the Rev. ROBERT SEWELL, seconded by Mr. JAMES M'CORKELL, Counsellor Foley, of Dublin, was called to the chair. Devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Craig, of Armagh.

The CHAIRMAN then explained that he merely took the chair at present until the resolutions passed in Dublin—approving of the union of the Irish Evangelical Society of London, and the Congregational Home Missionary Society—should be ratified by the meeting. The chairman explained in detail the various steps taken to bring about this desirable consummation—an event which not only was cause of congratulation among themselves but of rejoicing among their friends in England and Scotland, as in a small body like theirs it was not desirable to have in Ireland two societies in existence with professedly the same object. (Hear.) He concluded by expressing his thanks for the genuine hospitality and kindness shown himself and his friends in this old and far-famed city of the North.

The Rev. J. G. MANLY then read the resolutions adopted in Dublin with reference to the Union of the two societies mentioned, after which

The Rev. NOBLE SHEPHERD, of Sligo, moved a resolution approving of the resolutions for the union, which was not only desirable but practicable, that they should be adopted by the meeting, and form the constitution of the new society for conducting Irish missions.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esq., Ballynagard, having seconded the resolution, it passed unanimously.

Mr. JAMES M'CORKELL moved the next resolution, appointing the office-bearers of the society, and expressed the pleasure he felt at the union of the two societies, an event he had looked forward to with increasing interest for the last twenty years.

Dr. COLLINS, Dublin, seconded the resolution, which passed unanimously.

Mr. Foley having left the chair, he was succeeded by Mr. Campbell, of Ballynagard.

The Rev. J. G. MANLY then read the report of the Home Mission Society for the past year, which disclosed many interesting features, and detailed the measure of success attending the organisation. The Union, he announced, embraced twenty ministers and nineteen churches, twenty-nine central stations, ninety-four other preaching places, twenty-one chapels, twenty-two Sunday-schools, and two day-schools. (Hear.) They had, therefore, every reason to thank God and take courage.

The Rev. ROBERT SEWELL said it was now his duty to introduce several clergymen from revival districts, who would narrate some interesting particulars; but previous to doing so, he expressed his gratification at the union which had that night been effected between the two societies, and to state that the united society would obtain all the assistance it was in their power to give from the Congregationalists of Derry. In connexion with the old Irish Evangelical Society, Mr. Sewell paid a warm compliment to Miss Foster, who, from the establishment of the society in 1816, had, along with her sister, Miss Ann Foster, been most indefatigable and earnest in her efforts on its behalf. (Hear.) Already, liberal donations were promised the new society from gentlemen in England and Ireland, and he had no doubt but that, instead of an income of 3,000*l.*—the sum averaged by the two societies—the new one would raise some 10,000*l.* annually to promote the objects it had in view.

The Rev. Mr. KELSO, Denaghy (county Tyrone), Rev. Mr. Bain, Straid, and Rev. Mr. Fox, Mallow, severally addressed the meeting, with special reference to the effects of the late revival spirit manifested in their respective districts.

The proceedings were closed with singing and prayer.

CHURCH-RATES AT CHESTERFIELD.—A Church-rate of 1*l.* 4*d.* in the pound has been carried at Chesterfield by 312 to 219.

THE ADVANTAGES OF CONGREGATIONALISM.—When a congregation has the appointment of its own minister it generally takes care to choose a man with a good voice, manner, and utterance. Indeed, the congregations that happen to possess this power are invariably the objects of much clerical satire for their bad taste in preferring a man whom they can hear and understand.—*Times*.

A SNUG LIVING.—The *Record* of September 25th contains the following advertisement:—"Advowson, with possession, desirably situated one hour from Euston-square. Net income, 240*l.* Population, 25. One service. No house. Incumbent can reside at a pleasant little town two miles from the church. Address, &c." 240*l.* a year for ministering to a population of twenty-five persons,—men, women, and babes, Churchmen, and Dissenters,—or rather more than 9*l.* 10*s.* per head!

THE EARLY ANNALS OF NONCONFORMITY.—Mr. Elliot Stook, of Paternoster-row, is issuing a series of "Historical Papers," on the early annals of Nonconformity. Their object is to bring before the notice of the Dissenting world some of the less-known incidents in the history of the early "Separatists," which preceded the departure of the Pilgrim Fathers in 1620, such as the formation of the first Congregational Church, in the Old Bridewell Prison, in 1571, by Richard Fitz, which recent discoveries have brought to light. Six of these papers have already appeared, viz., Richard Fitz, or the Pioneer Pastor of the Sixteenth Century; "Edward Deering, and the

Rock of Principle;" "Robert Brown and the Martyrs of Bury St. Edmunds;" "Oliver Pigg and Robert Wright, or Elasticity of Conscience;" "Barrowe and Greenwood, or the Conflict for Truth;" "Separatists in Prison, and their Demand for Justice." Others, we understand, are to follow.

THE EDINBURGH CLERICAL RATE.—At the last meeting of the Town Council of Edinburgh, Mr. Duncan M'Laren proposed that the Police-rate should be collected separately from the Annuity-tax. After a long and interesting discussion the motion was rejected by a majority of three only—17 to 14. Last year only nine voted to refuse the tax, while twenty were in favour of its imposition. Had the Free Church members of the council held aloof the rate would have been refused by a majority of two. As it is, the debate and division in the Edinburgh Town Council have encouraged the opponents of the tax to renewed exertions at the coming municipal elections.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN AUSTRIA.—The bases or articles of the law respecting equality of religious rights referred to in a recent number were finally agreed to on the 24th in the committee. The casting vote of the president, Dr. Smolka, decided the acceptance, the ten members of the committee being equally divided for and against. The five opponents were Bishops Litwinowicz and Jirsik, Abbot Eder, Count Belcredi and Baron Pillersdorff. A letter from Vienna of the 21st in the *Cologne Gazette* says:—"Our ultramontane circles are scandalised at the resolutions of the Commission of the Chamber of Deputies upon religious questions. A circular from the bishops invites the clergy to combat from the pulpit the resolutions referred to; and the Archbishop of Vienna has, it is said, addressed a petition to the Pope praying him to intervene immediately with the Emperor in favour of the preservation of the Concordat. The public, however, are not much frightened by this ultramontane agitation; they are convinced that the force of circumstances will secure what they want."

THE REV. H. WARD BEECHER.—The Rev. H. W. Beecher has defined his position touching the system of Christian truth in the following terms:—"There are those who are on the rebound from dogmatism in our time—from an effete ecclesiasticism. We are living in an age in which men are breaking away from old forms of thought—not from old truths. I myself profess to be among the number of those who are breaking away from old forms; but not from one old truth, blessed be God!—not one. In all the great truths which relate to man's nature and destiny, and which holy men have endeavoured to present in every age, I most fervently believe—from the bottom of my soul I believe in them; but not in their particular mode of expressing them; not in any concatenation of words in which they saw fit to clothe them. I claim the liberty which every man has, in every age, of saying the things which God reveals to his consciousness in the words which most clearly express them. I hold myself at liberty to speak the truths of God in exactly that language which best suits the audience, the time, and the habits and wants of the age. But this leaving old forms is not the same as leaving old truths, any more than leaving old clothes is leaving the people that wore them. For forms are but dresses, after all; and by so much as a person is worth more than his raiment, by so much is a truth worth more than the particular form of words used to express that truth."—*New York Independent*.

THE PROPOSED NEW ZEALAND COLONY OF NONCONFORMISTS.—This movement, we understand, continues to progress in a remarkable degree. Two important advances have been made within the last few weeks, one in the commencement of a series of auxiliary organisations (or auxiliary committees co-operating with the London committee), in towns or districts where two or three families have already been enrolled; and the other in the departure of the pioneer-agents, an evidence itself of the increasing maturity of the movement. These pioneers include a consulting pioneer, in the person of Mr. Joseph Newman, a gentleman who had resided in New Zealand sixteen years, and who, having spent the last two or three years in England, now returns finally. His extensive local knowledge and high social position render him a real acquisition to the association. Two other agents join Mr. Newman, and these are sent out at some expense. The "instructions" they carry out are based upon a communication just received from the Auckland Government, to the effect that the agents of the association will have about 300,000 acres of land to select from, all to the north of Auckland, where there are few natives, and consequently in a secure and undisturbed territory. Besides taking these steps, the executive committee is about to appoint a travelling secretary and lecturer, to visit those localities where the intending settlers are found—the rapid development of the project having so increased the labours of the honorary secretary, Mr. Brame, as to render such an appointment imperative. The class of persons enrolling, we are informed, is chiefly of the middle or small capitalist class, but steps are being taken to supply the deficiencies in the labour department.—*Australian and New Zealand Gazette*.

SUDBURY.—The Rev. Geo. Hollier, of Great Thurlow, Suffolk, has received a cordial and unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Independent Church at Trinity Chapel, Sudbury, and intends entering on his labours on the first Sabbath in October.

Religious Intelligence.

THE REV. DR. REED.—We regret to learn that Dr. Andrew Reed, in consequence of advancing years and continued indisposition resulting from a serious fall during the winter of last year, has intimated to his church at Wycliffe Chapel, London, his intention of resigning his pastorate next November. On the 27th of that month, Dr. Reed will close a period of fifty years, during which he has had the oversight of the same church, having been ordained to the work of the ministry in 1811.

REV. JOHN GUTHRIE, A.M., GREENOCK.—We learn that, within the last few days, the Rev. Mr. Guthrie has resigned his charge at Greenock, and, we believe, has intimated his intention of withdrawing from the Evangelical Union. Mr. Guthrie has always been considered the most accomplished scholar and influential man in the Connexion, and he has for several years held the office of Professor in the Theological Academy.—*Glasgow Herald*. [We understand that Mr. Guthrie is now in London, and open to an engagement among the Congregational churches.]

CHEADLE, NEAR MANCHESTER.—The Rev. R. Panks was publicly recognised as pastor of the Congregational Church, Cheadle, on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 26th, 1861. The Rev. G. B. Bubier, of Salford, stated the nature of a Christian Church; and Rev. Professor Newth, of Manchester College, addressed the minister and church. In the evening there was a social tea, and a public meeting, which was addressed by the Rev. P. Thomson, M.A., of Manchester, Rev. R. G. Milne, M.A., of Tintwistle, and the Revs. E. C. Jay and J. Pywell, of Stockport. The Revs. A. Clarke and J. Buckley, of Stockport, also took part in the service.

ALDERSHOTT.—On Sunday, the 29th September, 1861, the new assembly-room lately erected over the market-house at Aldershot was opened for divine service. The Rev. Dr. Taylor, of the United Presbyterian Church, preached in the morning and evening two excellent and impressive sermons from 2 Corinthians ii. 2. A more appropriate subject could not well have been chosen than the rev. gentleman selected for the interesting and solemn occasion. The attendance on each occasion was good, far exceeding the most sanguine expectation of the Christian friends who have put forward this movement, and much real good (under the divine blessing), in this now important and interesting locality may justly be expected to be realised.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—The Rev. W. P. Lyon, B.A., has found it necessary, from events which render it important that he should reside in the neighbourhood of London, to resign the charge of the Congregational Church, Tunbridge Wells, held by him for the last eleven years. A letter has been addressed to him by a meeting of his people, convened for the purpose, expressing the painful feeling of regret that has been excited by this unlooked-for but unavoidable termination of his labours among them. Their thankfulness is expressed for the length of time during which they have enjoyed his ministrations; and grateful testimony borne to the peace and harmony that have uniformly prevailed throughout the whole period of their continuance, and to the prosperity which the cause has attained through his multiplied and earnest labours.—*Tunbridge Wells Gazette*.

MISSIONARY MUSEUM MEETING.—On Tuesday evening, the 24th ult., a meeting was held in the Library of the Baptist Mission House, Moorgate-street, by the Young Men's Association, with a view to interest senior Sunday-schoolers in the Missionary Museum. The large room was well filled with young people, although the evening was stormy and wet. The first half-hour was spent in an examination of the various objects exhibited, which were familiarly explained by the curator, Mr. John Templeton. The more regular proceedings of the meeting were commenced with a short devotional service, conducted by Mr. Keen, after which addresses were delivered by the Revs. J. C. Page, from India; William Gill, from the South Seas; and Mr. Templeton. The young people were evidently highly interested, and the meeting was closed at nine o'clock.

LLANELLY.—Sept. 24, the Rev. John James, of Stroud, was ordained to the pastorate of the English Independent Church assembling at Park-street Chapel, Llanelly, Carmarthenshire. The Rev. D. M. Evans (Baptist), Llanelly, introduced the Rev. Charles Short (Baptist), Swansea, who gave the introductory discourse. The Rev. David Rees, of Llanelly, asked the questions. The Rev. W. Jones, of Swansea, offered the ordination prayer, and the Rev. W. Wheeler, of Stroud, delivered an elaborate charge to the minister. In the evening, at six, the venerable B. Rees, of Chippenham, read the Scriptures and prayed, and the Rev. Thomas Nicholas, Theological Tutor of Carmarthen College, preached to the church and congregation. Mr. James enters upon his ministry with a cheering prospect of success. The congregation is growing, and the Sunday-school is in a thriving state.

PREACHING AT AN EXECUTION.—On Wednesday week three agents of the Open-Air Mission, accompanied by the Secretary, visited Maidstone for the purpose of addressing the masses assembled to witness the execution of Masterson, for the murder of a sergeant at Woolwich. They were joined by some Christian friends from the neighbourhood, including two agents from the "Institution for Reading the Word of God Aloud in the Open-Air, and the Sale of the Scriptures at Cost Price," who had a Bible-carriage with them. On Wednesday evening, seven addresses were delivered, after which, at ten o'clock, they assembled for prayer, some of them continuing

all night in prayer for the poor culprit, and for the revival of religion generally. On Thursday morning eight addresses were delivered in front of the gaol, from ten to one o'clock, and portions of Scripture read at the Bible-carriage. About 6,000 tracts were also distributed among the people, who conducted themselves with great propriety. Some of the clergy aided in defraying the expenses.

WEYMOUTH.—RECOGNITION SERVICE.—An interesting service was held on Wednesday, in the Old Independent Chapel, St. Nicholas-street, Weymouth, for the purpose of publicly recognising the settlement of the newly elected pastor, the Rev. R. S. Ashton, B.A. A public tea was held in the school-room, and was attended by about 200 persons. The service in the chapel, which was much more numerously attended, was commenced with singing, after which the Rev. Mr. Lewis, the pastor of Hope Independent Chapel, Weymouth, read and prayed. The pastor, the Rev. R. S. Ashton, gave a statement of his doctrinal belief. The Rev. Robert Ashton, Secretary of the Congregational Union, and father of the pastor, then ascended the pulpit and delivered an affectionate and solemn charge to his son, taking as the basis of his remarks the words of Paul to Timothy, "Neglect not the gift that is in thee, which was given thee by prophecy, with the laying on of the hands of the presbytery." The charge was followed by the Recognition Prayer, which was offered by the Rev. John Smith, the former pastor of the church. The minister and people were most affectionately and earnestly commended to the Divine blessing. The second part of the meeting was commenced by Mr. R. Damon, one of the deacons, who also gave a list of contributions to the new chapel to be erected in Gloucester-street, from which it appeared that nearly 1,100*l.* have been already contributed or promised by the friends in Weymouth and at a distance; to which may be added the proceeds of a fancy bazaar, lately held, and which it is expected will realise at least 100*l.* Rev. F. Beckley, of Sherborne, spoke on the importance of the movement now in operation for the erection of the new chapel, and the Rev. R. J. Verrall, B.A., of Poole, on the necessity of united action in living for Christ, in working for Him, in prayer, and in gifts of money. The Rev. H. B. Ingram, of Battle Bridge, London, then addressed the church and congregation in an impressive and effective manner on "Christians, living epistles of Christ," from 2 Cor. iii. 2, 3. The service was ended by the singing of the Doxology, and by the offering of prayer by the Rev. Mr. Burt, Baptist minister, Weymouth. During the course of the evening several portions of appropriate hymns were sung, which were announced by the Revs. Messrs. Cheney, of Portland; Fox, of Dorchester; and Hardwick Smith, of Maiden Newton. The Revs. Sheridan Wilson, of Shepton, and — Merriman, Baptist minister, of Dorchester, were also present. The attention of the audience was unwearied to the last, although the service lasted exactly three hours.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF A CHAPEL AT TUNSTALL.—The foundation stone of a new building in High-street, Tunstall, to be used as a chapel and schools for the Independent denomination of that town, was laid by Joseph Spencer, Esq., of Manchester, on Monday afternoon week, in the presence of a large concourse of persons. The members and friends of this denomination in Tunstall at present worship in Mr. Nield's assembly rooms, and have long felt the necessity of obtaining a more commodious and convenient building in which to conduct their religious services and their schools. The site of the building has cost 380*l.* The edifice about to be erected is neatly designed, Messrs. Cawley and Curran, of Tunstall, being the contractors for the building, the cost of which is to be 500*l.* The dimensions of the chapel and schools are to be nineteen yards by twelve yards, with suitable internal arrangements for accommodating 400 persons. Having in view the prospect of an increase in the numbers of the congregation and the children attending the schools, the building is to be erected in such a position as to be easily convertible into schools only, space being left in front for a larger chapel when it shall have become necessary. At the laying of the foundation stone a metal plate containing the names of the trustees and deacons of the chapel, and a bottle containing copies of the *Staffordshire Advertiser*, the *Staffordshire Sentinel*, the *Nonconformist*, the *Morning Star* and *Dial*, and the *United Kingdom Alliance* newspapers, and also a few of the current coins of the realm, were deposited in a cavity under the stone. The proceedings were opened by the Rev. J. M. Williams, of Middlewich, reading a portion of Scripture, and a hymn having been sung, Mr. T. Bostock, one of the trustees, announced the contents of the bottle, which was then placed in its proper position. Mr. Asbury, of Shelton, made a few appropriate observations, and presented to Mr. Spencer a handsome silver trowel and mallet, for the purpose of laying the stone. The trowel contained the following inscription:—"Presented to Joseph Spencer, Esq., Manchester, in commemoration of laying the corner stone of the Independent Chapel and Schools, Tunstall, Staffordshire Potteries, Sept. 23rd, 1861." Mr. Spencer, on receiving the trowel and mallet, advanced to the stone, when the mortar was spread, the stone was lifted to its proper place, and after a careful adjustment he declared the stone to have been laid. He then addressed the spectators relative to the progress of religion from the early ages to the present time. Glancing at the sufferings of the Nonconformists in the past, he reminded them that though state-craft was not yet dead the present were days of privileges, which could not be too highly prized in consequence of the labour and sacrifice with

which they had been obtained. He adverted to the liberty of conscience now enjoyed by the people of England, observing that though forced exactions were not entirely abandoned, men now served Christ from love and not through fear, and urged upon them to earnestly work for the spread of the faith to which they were attached. The Rev. H. Lawrence having offered up a prayer, the Rev. S. B. Schofield addressed the assembly. After making a few introductory observations, he said the building which was to be erected on the spot where they were standing was to be devoted to the worship of God in connection with that denomination of Christians known as Independents or Congregationalists—a denomination the history of which was interwoven with the history of England for 200 years, and any one acquainted with the latter must have a knowledge of the former. The compiler of the last census stated, in relation to the Independents, that they presented an aspect as cheering as that of any other denomination, and that they were second to none of the seceding sects in position and political importance. Numerically they were almost at the head of the seceding sects in the country. The Wesleyan Methodists (at whose prosperity the Independents rejoiced) were a little ahead of them in numbers. He need scarcely say that they were considerably ahead of the other denominations, and whilst they had cause for gratitude with regard to their measure of prosperity, they ought to look upon their circumstances and their position in the country as calling for renewed exertions, greater sacrifices, and larger liberality. Like all other evangelical denominations they preached the Gospel and held those doctrines which they believed to be essential for the salvation of the souls. The Rev. E. M'All offered up prayer, after which a procession was formed, and walked to the Methodist New Connexion School-rooms (kindly lent for the occasion), where a tea-meeting and public meeting were held. There was a good attendance, and at seven o'clock the Rev. Joseph Parker, of Manchester, preached an excellent sermon in the New Connexion Chapel. In the course of the proceedings of the day the secretary read an interesting report relative to the history of the Independent cause in Tunstall since the year 1853, acknowledging the high appreciation felt of the valuable and self-denying labours of the lay preachers of that and other denominations, who had occupied the pulpit in their place of worship from 1853 up to the present time. The report stated that the North Staffordshire Congregational Union rendered material assistance by voting annually larger sums to Tunstall than had been granted to any of their other stations. They still require 500*l.*, towards which the treasurer had at present only a small balance in hand. The whole of the trays at the tea-meeting were liberally contributed by friends of the congregation; and the proceeds of the tea, with the collection made after the service, and a number of subscriptions previously and subsequently to the foundation-stone being laid, amounted altogether to upwards of 85*l.*

Correspondence.

THE CASE OF CHARLES WINKWORTH.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—I am afraid that by this time you have found that the above case, reported in the *Morning Star*, is too true, and will acknowledge that it is high time that some steps should be taken in the matter; I therefore suggest that the Committee of the Congregational Board should meet, and appoint a deputation to wait upon the Home Secretary on the subject.

Yours, respectfully,

G. H.

THE RICH CLERGY.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—Having recently returned from Lincolnshire, where I have been employed for some weeks, and using the Directory for that county, I made the extracts as annexed. I took them as I turned over the leaves, and there are scores of parishes whose rectors are quite as well paid as those mentioned.

How much longer is this farce to be performed? These rural districts and "stupid country towns," as Henry Vincent calls them, of course petition in favour of Church-rates, for how can any poor man in such places raise his voice in favour of abolition? as, should he do so, the union-house will very soon after be the place of his abode.

I am, Sir, yours very respectfully,

JOHN TATE.

6, Aske-street, Hoxton.

Wold Newton, deanery of Grimsby, &c.; the living is a rectory, annual value, 476*l.*, with residence and twenty acres glebe. The church is much out of repair. Population in 1851, 179. Rector, Hon. and Rev. George Wingfield.

Kirby Laythorpe Rectory (patron, Marquis of Bristol); value, 540*l.* Population in 1851, 335.

Carlton Scroope Rectory; value, 445*l.*, with residence and forty acres glebe land. Population, 371.

Greatford Rectory; value, 550*l.* Population, 371.

Burton Coggles; the living is a rectory; value, 650*l.* Population, 546.

THE BICENTENARY OF 1662.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—Will you kindly insert the 3rd resolution, passed by the Pembroke Independent Quarterly Meeting, held at Siloh, July 2nd and 3rd, 1861, an account of which appeared in the *Diwygier* or *Re-former* for August:—

That this meeting wishes to call the attention of the Churches to the necessity of some measures calculated to teach the people the history, and to stir within them a desire to respect the memory of the two thousand ejected ministers of the Church of England, on the 24th of August, 1662; and that this event be by some means brought under their notice at the end of the two hundred years.

In reporting the above meeting is a monthly pe-

riodical, the *Dissonant*, the Rev. Simon Evans calls the attention of the Editor to the above resolution, and proposes—

1st. That the Editor shall during each month in 1862 secure an article on one of the ejected ministers who became the founders of Nonconformity in Wales, with the history of the churches which now remain as the fruit of their labours.

2nd. That a sermon on Dissent be preached in every pulpit throughout the Principality, on Sunday, the 24th of August, 1862, in memory of the Church expelling its best men, on the same day of August in the year 1662.

3rd. That a collection be made on that day in support of the *Liberation Society*, which aims to elevate the Episcopalian Church of this country to the same liberty as that enjoyed by Dissenters.

The Editor of the *Dissonant*, in calling attention to the above resolution and Mr. Evans's proposal, offers his co-operation and adds—

"We will secure space for each month of the year 1862 for the history of one of the Ejected Ministers, and shall be glad if Mr. Evans will write it."

Let notice be taken of what he says in all our meetings to the end of the year.

Let the bright principles of the 2,000 be raised to the view of the people of the present generation.

Have we not slept too long?

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,
A NONCONFORMIST.

Sept. 24, 1861.

PLEA FOR THE FRIENDLESS AND FALLEN.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—Permit me to plead the cause of friendless and fallen females through your columns, especially those met in the streets of London, belonging by birth to country districts. I am sure that if the sad condition of the thousands of friendless and fallen females were but known to the community at large, a much greater amount of sympathy would be expressed. For the last ten years I have been trying to save some from destruction, and I thank God, not altogether without success in hundreds of instances. All observers of our social economy must be aware of the fact, that from the want of adequate employment a very large proportion of the rising generation of both sexes must leave their homes while in the bloom of youth, and when they are altogether inexperienced in the intricacies of the trials and temptations of human life, except as they learn from parents whose protection and support the force of circumstances compel them to relinquish and launch out into the ocean of a trying tempting world, which is ever holding out inducements to forsake the narrow paths of virtue and rectitude. This is bad enough for boys, but I am disposed to think that it is infinitely worse for girls. In the first place, they are exposed to temptations which boys are to a great extent shielded from; secondly, I do not think they are so capable of resisting temptation; and, thirdly, if a young female falls into the sin of immorality she is immediately thrust out of the pale of society, and, unless rescued from a life of degradation, there is no alternative but to rush down to temporal and eternal ruin. Would to God that I had such descriptive powers that I could present to your readers some of those painful scenes which I have witnessed during the last ten years, in seeking by night and by day to save some from the sad ruin into which an hour of weakness had led them! Oh! what contrasts—one year blithe, happy, and virtuous, living in the simplicity of rural life; the next, a painted harlot, decked out in gay external, parading the streets of London, or some provincial town, with a soul fired with remorse as the recollections of childhood's happy scenes and associations arise in the mind. And, reader, this is not an isolated case—you may multiply it by many thousands. The next fact upon which I wish to speak most impressively is that the career of these poor outcasts is often very short; excitement, exposure, and (often) want, soon breaks down the constitution, and premature death follows. And what is most painful to contemplate, not a few end their days amidst strangers, in their haunts of sin, workhouses, or hospitals, and so pass on to that awful judgment where eternal destinies are irrevocably fixed. Now, my committee are most anxious that this institution should be to the poor, friendless, or penitent female what the harbour of refuge is to the tempest-tossed mariner; open at all times for the reception of all those for whose benefit it is intended. During the last four years about 650 have been admitted; but as many more might have been received if funds had permitted; and now it is resolved to seek a large increase through the medium of the "press," for whose kind aid my committee will be most grateful. I am persuaded that, as a rule, the masses sympathise with the friendless and fallen. Whenever I go I hear expressions of pity; but cannot something more be done? Oh, yes! thousands can show their more sympathy by contributing according to their means; sums may be sent in stamps from one shilling to a pound. But I would ask all persons who propose to aid to send for a copy of the report, which contains a more extensive account of the progress of the institution during the past year, and also gives the names of the committee.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. W. THOMAS, Secretary.

London Female Preventive and Reformatory Institution, 200, Euston-road.

BANKERS:—Messrs. Bosanquet and Co., 73, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

THE NEW EDUCATION CODE.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—Although a Government teacher, I have felt for some time that Government would not have been neglecting its duty had it left education to voluntarism, and am inclined to the opinion that a mistake has been made in the matter by Government assistance. However, as the country, in its corporate capacity, has decided that public money should be appropriated for the purpose, and as, moreover, as far as I am personally concerned, no portion of that money would be for the purpose of religious teaching, as grants were to be given to schools when the managers object to make any report concerning the religious state of their schools, I could see no objection to the receiving the assistance

in the "Revised Code" of Education, under the head "Religious Knowledge," referring to pupil teachers, we have this:—"No annual certificates are required, but it must have appeared that the school fulfils the conditions of article 8." Article 8 states that,—"1. Every school must be in connexion with some religious denomination; or, 2. must be one in which, besides secular instruction, the Scriptures are read daily from the Authorised Version. Now, Sir, I cannot understand the difference between this and giving a report. To make an annual report or any statement of the sort would involve the belief and feeling that one was receiving payment for the teaching of religion. If I had felt, or should now feel, that I was receiving public money for such a purpose, my sense of right and truth would lead me as speedily as possible to give up Government aid altogether.

I am right glad to find that the feeling is widely extended among teachers that their social position is not what it ought to be; and never will it be different till the teacher of the day-school is looked upon as being in a very similar position to that of the superintendent of the Sunday-school. I don't think the mere fact of one being "paid" and the other "unpaid" should alter the case. The mere fact of paying a minister of the Gospel does not make his position any the less honourable, nor should it the teacher. The teacher is supposed to have entered on his work from an earnest attachment to it; and his preparation, reading, and studies bear more especial reference to it than to any other work; and who so fit to preside over the deliberations of the Committee, or at least to take an independent and equal part in those deliberations, as he? I believe many of the mistakes made by the Committee of Council, and also by others, in the practical part of education, to be owing to the indifference with which the opinions of the workers are regarded. If my idea were carried out, I think there would be but few schools where the management rested with only one or two persons; and I especially believe our schools would not be so sectarian, and the national money be prostituted to the support of a sect. From such an arrangement as I suggest I feel confident there would be more harmony in the management of schools, and the master would be felt to be a friend instead of a mere servant; and this, without any reference to salary whatever, would tend to destroy that feeling of isolation which many of us have.

One result of this would be, that our teachers' meetings would become meetings of teachers and friends, and the discussion of educational questions would be more likely to be useful and free from bias than at present; and another result would be some alteration of the present mode of selecting teachers. Committees would desire to know more of them than can possibly be the case under the present system. Under such a system the popular plan of electing committees annually from among the subscribers might be very beneficially carried out.

I am not very much taken up with the "Revised Code" of Education, and think that teachers more especially should have had longer notice of the intended withdrawal of the "Certificate money," but I cannot join in a wholesale denunciation of the Committee of Council for a breach of faith, because it does not appear to me that the authorities intended that the salary of the teachers should be materially lessened, but more especially because the grants having to be voted annually by Parliament, that Parliament could certainly abolish them altogether without committing injustice; especially if they were gradually withdrawn.

I fully believe the teachers will be the greatest sufferers by the New Minute, whether a larger amount of money is obtained or not, for I fear many managers who think teachers have too much already, finding their subscriptions fall off on account of removals or death, will not exert themselves to obtain new ones, and thus the salary of the teacher will be lowered.

If the authorities had carried out the recommendation of the minority of the Commissioners, who advised "that the grants should be gradually withdrawn," I think it would have been much better than by doing what they have, for I don't believe Education would suffer much in consequence, as I think there are at least half of the children in our schools whose parents could and would pay double or treble the amount they now do, rather than their children should not be educated. The majority, too, I think, would prize the education more. The greatest difficulty schools would have to contend with would be competition. Of this I think there can be no doubt. But I think the very fact of competition existing would show that Education itself was valued; and although there might be difficulties at first, yet it would find its own level. I do not recommend that we should return to the old monitorial system, (as an individual I should dread it), for the many excellencies of the present Government system might be fully carried out by voluntarism.

I venture to express the belief that British teachers at least are not prejudiced either for or against Government grants. If they felt that voluntarism could give them as good a salary, and as valuable help in the working of a school as Government assistance, they would as soon have a voluntary as a Government school. But can voluntarism do it? I believe it can if it has a fair chance. At present it has not. However, if voluntarists hope to succeed, they must, despite their unfavourable position, let it be seen that their teachers have as high salaries as others, and are not considered mere servants; and that suitable means are not wanting to make the schools efficient.

How is it the clergy of the Established Church have of late been so zealous on behalf of education? If I mistake not some years ago they were very much opposed to it, and even of late they have been more identified with that political party more than any other which has opposed the repeal of the "Taxes on Knowledge." This seems rather paradoxical. The only explanation I can give, and which has been formed after considering the matter for some time, is:—That they have found that the children of the poor have been in attendance at the Sunday-schools of the Dissenters, whether in town or country, and especially the latter, and that the children have been deeply attached to such schools, and partly as a consequence their parents have attended the chapel to the neglect of the church; and so much so, that unless something were done to counteract it the people would be irretrievably lost to the Establishment. Finding such to be the case, the only thing they felt that they could do was to establish day-schools, making it imperative in most cases on those who attended in the week to be there also on the Sabbath.

They could see very well there was an increasing desire on the part of the people for education. This, Sir, I think (with of course exceptional cases), explains the query at the commencement of this paragraph. And I think it explains, too, the eagerness with which Government assistance was sought. I have no doubt the Government system of education has prolonged the existence of the State Church some ten or twelve years. The great majority of the Dissenters felt they could not touch the grant, without receiving public money for teaching religion, which they could not do; others of them thought that as the Minute of 1847 offered assistance to schools, "though the managers objected, on religious grounds, to make a report concerning the religious state of such schools," they would not be receiving money for teaching religion, and moreover they deemed it necessary in self-defence to take the assistance offered. There were great numbers of statesmen who cared not who educated the children as long as they were educated; and I think it is undeniable that whatever results have accompanied Government assistance, and whether it be now desirable or not, to modify or abolish the system, that a very great impetus has been given to the education of the country.

Your obedient servant,

October 19th, 1861. TEACHER.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

Advices from New York extend to Sept. 17, and by telegram to Halifax to Sept. 19.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

President Lincoln has requested General Fremont to modify the clause in his proclamation respecting the liberation of slaves, as it transcends the power given him by Congress. The following is the letter from the President to General Fremont:—

Sir,—Yours of the 8th, in answer to mine of the 2nd inst., is just received. Assuming that you upon the ground could better judge of the necessities of your position than I could at this distance, on seeing your proclamation of August 30, I perceived no general objection to it; the particular objectionable clause, however, in relation to the confiscation of property, and the liberation of slaves, appeared to me to be objectionable in its nonconformity to the Act of Congress, passed the 6th of August, upon the same subjects; and hence I wrote you expressing my wish that that clause should be modified accordingly. Your answer, just received, expresses the preference on your part that I should make an open order for the modification, which I very cheerfully do. It is therefore ordered that the said clause of said proclamation be so modified, held, and construed, as to conform with, and not to transcend, the provisions on the same subject contained in the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to Confiscate Property Used for Insurrectionary Purposes," approved August 6, 1861, and that said act be published at length with this order.

A. LINCOLN.

The *New York Times* says that this difficulty seems likely to result in the removal of General Fremont from his command. Such a step, if the affair should have that result, will excite a very general feeling of regret.

The first manumission of slaves, under the recent proclamation of General Fremont, took place on the 13th, the two slaves made free belonging to Thomas L. Snead, of St. Louis. The following is the text of one of General Fremont's deeds of manumission:—

Whereas Thomas L. Snead, of the city and county of St. Louis, State of Missouri, has been taking an active part with the enemies of the United States, in the present insurrectionary movement against the Government of the United States; now, therefore, I, John Charles Fremont, Major-General commanding the Western Department of the Army of the United States, by authority of law and the power vested in me as such commanding general, declare Hiram Reed, heretofore held to service or labour by Thomas L. Snead, to be free and for ever discharged from the bonds of servitude, giving him full right and authority to have, use, and control his own labour or service as to him may seem proper, without any accountability whatever to said Thomas L. Snead, or any one to claim by, through, or under him.

And this deed of manumission shall be respected and treated by all persons, and in all courts of justice, as the full and complete evidence of the freedom of said Hiram Reed.

In testimony whereof, this act is done at head-quarters of the Western Department of the Army of the United States, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, on this 12th day of September, A.D. 1861, as is evidenced by the departmental seal hereto affixed by my order.

J. C. FREMONT, Major-General Commanding.

The following is an extract from a speech recently delivered by Mr. Andrew, Governor of Massachusetts:—

If it shall follow, in the good providence of God, that other men, besides those of our own peculiar complexion and blood, shall taste the sweets of liberty, then I say God be praised. (Applause, followed by three cheers for Governor Andrew.) I am glad that this sentiment is not heresy in the great mercantile metropolis of the country. I suppose that, although we ought not, if peace had been preserved, either to invade or counsel or permit the invasion of any constitutional right reserved to any State or people, when a State or people tramples the Constitution itself beneath their feet, and endeavours to crush us and our children with it—that then we may at least have the poor privilege of protecting the rights, and battling for the liberty and happiness of the people of the North, bond as well as free. (Applause.)

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

From Western Virginia we learn that on the 13th General Lee renewed the attack along the whole line at Cheat Mountain. After a long contest Reynolds repulsed him with a large Confederate loss. From Camp Scott it was reported that Generals Wise and Floyd were retreating as fast as possible.

The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says that some apprehension was felt as to the movements of General Rosencranz, who was pursuing General Floyd:—

To meet the forces under that commander he marched nearly 150 miles through a country where transportation of supplies is extremely difficult. This extension of his lines has weakened them in proportion, and in his present advanced position there is very great danger that he may be taken in flank and rear by the rebel forces, who can easily cross the New or Gauley river by a rapid movement, and cut off his lines of communication. That great apprehensions are felt for his safety I have directly from an officer of his staff, who has been temporarily detached for special duty. Lee is not the general we have supposed him to be if he does not take advantage of the exposed position of his antagonist.

General Floyd, according to a bulletin of the *Richmond Examiner*, in the engagement on the 10th, routed the enemy, killing 600, wounding 1,000, and taking some prisoners. The Confederate loss was one killed and eight wounded.

From the army of the Potomac there is no intelligence beyond the report of a few skirmishes. General McClellan has furnished the Secretary of War with an official account of an important reconnaissance made Sept. 11 from the Chain Bridge on the Virginia side of the Potomac. He says that General Smith made a reconnaissance with 2,000 men to Lewinsville, remained there several hours, and completed their examination of the ground. When the work was completed and the command had started back, the enemy opened fire with shell, by which two men were killed and three wounded. Griffin's battery, he says, silenced that of the enemy, and the men returned in perfect order and excellent spirits. The men behaved admirably under fire. The despatch concludes by remarking, "We shall have no more Bull Run affairs."

The Confederate batteries at Aquia Creek are reported to extend about six miles along the coast, to be in good condition, and to be able to throw a shell from their rifled guns to the opposite shore, a distance of four miles. The Confederate troops in the vicinity are reported to number 15,000.

KENTUCKY.

Both Houses of the Kentucky Legislature have passed the resolutions ordering the Confederate troops to leave the State, over the veto of Governor Magoffin. The Kentucky House of Representatives has adopted a resolution, directing the Governor to issue a proclamation ordering the Confederate troops, now encamped at Kentucky, to evacuate the soil of Kentucky. The vote on the passage of the resolution, stood seventy-one in favour to twenty-six against. A counter-resolution ordering both Union and Confederate troops to leave the soil, was negatived under the rules out of order.

The Kentucky Legislature had introduced a resolution authorising the Military Board to seize the State arms wherever found, and to employ a sufficient police force to protect the railroads. Governor Magoffin had issued the following proclamation:—

The Government of the Confederate States, the State of Tennessee, and all others concerned, are hereby informed that Kentucky expects the Confederate or Tennessee troops to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally.

In the Kentucky Legislature, on the 17th, a message was received from Governor Magoffin, communicating a telegraphic despatch from General Zollicoffer, announcing that the safety of Tennessee demanded the occupation of Cumberland and three long mountains in Kentucky, and that he had done so, and should retain his position until the Federal forces were withdrawn and the Federal camp broken up.

MISSOURI—RUMOURED BATTLE.

A telegram dated Jefferson City, Missouri, Sept. 17, says:—

A man who arrived here to-day states that on the 14th, General Price, with 17,000 men, had surrounded Lexington, and had sent a summons to Colonel Mulligan to surrender. Colonel Mulligan refused, when Price is reported to have sent back word that he would give him until Monday at four o'clock to surrender, and if he did not he would march on him with a black flag. It is confidently thought in military quarters here that General Sturgis has by this time reached Lexington from St. Joseph, and that General Price would be cut off or forced to retreat. Quite a panic prevailed at Georgetown on the receipt of the news from Lexington, and many families fear an attack by the rebels. All is quiet here, and no apprehensions are felt of an immediate attack.

By telegraphic advices via Halifax we learn that the above threatened attack was made, and resulted in the defeat of General Price, and a reported loss on the Confederate side of 4,000 men. The Federal loss is said to have been 800.

A deserter from the Confederate camp at Columbus reported that General Johnson was ready to march on Paducah, Kentucky, with a force of 10,000 men.

A despatch, dated Cairo, September 10, states that the Federal gunboats Canestoga and Lexington had made a reconnaissance down the Mississippi river. They encountered a battery of sixteen guns at Lucas Bend, on the Missouri shore, and two rebel gunboats. They silenced the rebel batteries and disabled the rebel gunboat Yankee, and would have captured her had she not been supported near Columbus. One of the Canestoga's men was slightly injured. The same despatch states that there are no less than 15,000 rebels in camp at Columbus.

FURTHER NAVAL EXPEDITIONS.

The *New York Herald* announces that numerous regiments encamped round New York, to the estimated number of 6,000 men, have quitted their camps under secret instructions and embarked on

transports. They are, it is stated, destined for the naval expeditions fitting out against the Southern coasts.

General Butler went to Boston to send forward troops from that direction, and he is to command one of the expeditions himself. In the course of three weeks, perhaps, 60,000 men will have landed at different points on the Southern coast, where they will act in co-operation to the same end, and penetrate to the very heart of the cotton region.

It is hinted that the Confederate batteries at Aquia Creek would be one of the points of attack.

Reinforcements and supplies have been forwarded to Hatteras Inlet, at which place General Reynolds has been appointed to the chief command. The commanding officer at Fort Hatteras had been authorised, by an order from the War Department, to accept the services of loyal North Carolinians, not exceeding one regiment, and to equip them for service.

Four vessels which entered Hatteras Inlet, under the supposition that the Confederates still held the fort, have been captured. Pilots were offered the vessels, and every facility for getting in. They did not discover their mistake until too late. Two of the vessels, the Susan Jane and Harriet Ryan, were from the British provinces, and had valuable cargoes, consisting of molasses, shoes, and clothing. The other vessels captured at Cape Hatteras Inlet are the schooners Ocean Wave and Mary Wood.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHERN STATES.

A despatch from Louisville says:—"Southern dates to Sept. 10 are at hand. The army of General Johnston and General Beauregard, lately known under the style of the army of the Potomac, has been divided into two corps—the first commanded by General Beauregard, and the second by General Johnston. General Johnston ranks before Beauregard by seniority, and had a right to the supreme command, but waived it, and issues no order without full consultation and consent of Beauregard."

The *Richmond Examiner* says that Jefferson Davis has so far recovered from his recent severe illness as to take an airing in a carriage.

The *Richmond Examiner* publishes gossip from the Confederate camp, dated, Near the Potomac, Sept. 5, from which we extract the following:—

The disappointment at not following up the victory of the 21st of July is only more extreme in the camps than it is in Richmond. The lack of means of transportation is treated as an inadequate excuse for not moving an army twenty miles from its position. The fact doubtless is, that the extent of the enemy's rout was not known by our generals until the Tuesday following. The next general action will be, if not on the works of Washington, at least in such a position as to be followed up. This, at least, is positive, and so much your readers may take as a basis of their expectations for the future.

HEALTH OF THE CAMPS.—The health of the camps is very bad indeed, but out of the number of cases but very few result fatally. The prevalent diseases are measles, mumps, and a mild form of typhoid fever, not dangerous, unless symptoms of pneumonia are superinduced. The lowness of the country, the great fall of rain, and the corruption of the atmosphere about Manassas, by causes which might certainly be corrected in the extreme fifth of the camps, have surrounded our brave soldiers with almost every circumstance calculated to excite malarious diseases. The water, too, is bad, and its supplies scant. An artesian well is being bored within a few steps of the railroad station.

A RIDE OVER THE MANASSAS BATTLE-FIELD.—Early yesterday morning, before breakfast, I took a rapid ride over the famous battle-field, about six miles from the Junction. The effect was not appetising. Believe me, it was terrible. The field of battle stretched desolate, but not blank, before the eye. The sky seemed dead, as it but imperfectly lighted up, in the dark drizzling rain, the horrors of the scene of death. Most of the Yankee dead had been merely covered up in shallow trenches; and from these broken mounds black and putrefied limbs stretched out to the sight. Here was a head partially uncovered, with the hair dropping off at the touch of the finger,—there a bunch of ghastly and clenched over the shallow earth of its grave. The stench was almost intolerable, even in the morning air. An army surgeon, who accompanied us in our visit to the field, says that on visiting it but a few days after the battle he found the corpses with which it was strewn black as negroes, his first exclamation being "Why, how many negro regiments have we killed?"

The Union prisoners in Richmond now number nearly 1,400, and are confined in five tobacco warehouses. Newspapers are denied them, and the supply of coffee and sugar cut off.

Extracts from official reports in Richmond show that 75 guns are mounted on Fort Mason, near Beaufort.

All the banks of New Orleans suspended specie payment on the 16th September.

The Secretary of War in the Confederate Cabinet has resigned in consequence of bad health.

A Louisville telegram says:—"Serious fears are entertained for the crops of the South. The rains of August are reported the heaviest and most general ever known, and were very disastrous. The *Savannah Republican* claims fair rice crops, but admits that continuous rains have damaged them somewhat. The *Baton Rouge Advocate* says that the cotton crops of that vicinity are literally covered with the army-worm, and that the fate of the crop will be sealed in a few days, for the rain and heavy atmosphere are favourable to the workers."

FINANCES.

A letter from New York of the 17th says:—"The national loan has progressed most encouragingly during the last week. On Thursday the subscriptions in this city were 1,040,000 dols., and on Friday 995,000 dols. The total individual subscriptions during the week were 3,861,000 dols., and yesterday half a million more was added.

With the sums paid by the banks this makes a total of 25,000,000 dols. furnished by this city alone to the Government. The offices through the country have but just been opened. In Philadelphia yesterday 75,000 dols. were subscribed; and in Pittsburgh 145,000 dols. Thus far these offerings have been larger than was anticipated."

The weekly averages of the New York City Banks present the following changes from the previous exhibit:—Decrease in loans, 3,097,779 dols.; decrease in specie, 4,357,818 dols.; decrease in circulation, 87,961 dols.; decrease in undrawn deposits, 7,330,185 dols.

BRITISH NEUTRALITY.

The Navy Department had received the following complaint by a Federal officer against a British officer at Port Royal:—

United States ship Richmond, at Sea,

August 25, 1861.

Sir,—The following is a portion of a conversation that occurred this morning between Captain Morris, R.N., and myself during my visit to the guardship at Port Royal:—"I suppose," he remarked, "You are in search of these privateers. We are ordered to observe a strict neutrality, and if the Sumter were to come in to-morrow she would receive the same attention and assistance that you have. We can make no difference. I asked, 'Is that observing a neutrality?' Is it not recognising her? Is that the meaning of her Majesty's Proclamation? I understand," I added, "neutrality to mean that her subjects must not meddle in this affair. You can recognise no flag." "Yes," he replied, "I have received a copy of the flag. I'll show you the letter." He showed me the flag and read me an extract from a letter from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, in which the worded States are styled "the Confederate States." It says,—"In the event of any vessel bearing the flag of the Confederate States, you are to observe a strict neutrality." The flag is described, and the letter adds, "that the number of stars will be increased in case new States should join the Confederation." This, as near as I can remember, is the substance of that portion of our conversation.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. CHURCHES, Lieutenant, United States Navy.

To Captain John Pope, United States ship Richmond.

MRS. STOWE ON THE AMERICAN WAR.

Under the heading of "The Valley of Humiliation," Mr. Harriet Beecher Stowe contributes an article to the *New York Independent* of the 5th ult. She states that there are enemies to their cause in England as well as friends. Speaking of their recent defeat, she says:—"I stand, not alone."

Our defeat has shown us that we have bitter enemies in England—that our actions are to be reported there by one disposed to make the very most of every weakness and defect. Let us accept the fact, and pass on. But it has shown us also that we have friends in England, who have sense enough to use their own eyes and ears in our case, and who very naturally distrust the reports of a correspondent who, by his own confession, knew nothing of a battle but the fleeing part. The *Star*, which represents a thriving, high-principled mercantile class, the *Daily News*, whose circulation and influence are growing faster than those of the *London Times*, speak on this subject with common sense and common intelligence, and, what is better, with the generosity which has always been a part of our pride in our conceptions of Anglo-Saxon nature.

Let us look at our defeat for a moment backward, and ask if there be not a meaning in the sudden panic which was sent into our armies as real as when the armies of Israel fled before those Canaanites they were sent to destroy. Let us look to the Achans in our camp who hide the wedge of gold and the Babylonish vest in their tents. Has there been no secret cleaving to the assumed thing which in the cause and aim and soul of the whole was? While slavery was hemmed in by constitutional limits, and protected by laws, so that we could not overthrow it without fighting against law and destroying government, our course was one of strict moral influence alone. But these Slave States have forsworn the Government and repudiated the laws which protected them in their ill-gotten gains. Why not use the opportunity to break every yoke? Why not do it openly, bravely, and manfully—not like lawyers and politicians, but like soldiers? Proclaim liberty through all the land to all the inhabitants thereof. Let the President of the United States proclaim that all men shall hereafter be declared free and equal, and that the services of all shall be accepted without regard to colour.

The whole of this important letter, from which these extracts are taken, has been published at one penny, and will be sent post-free to any address for two stamps, by G. J. Stevenson, 54, Paternoster-row.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Spanish Minister has declared the report originating with the *Charleston Mercury*, that the Captain-General of Cuba had issued a proclamation recognising the Confederate flag, to be untrue. It is reported that, notwithstanding the Spanish Minister's denial, this subject still occupies the attention of the State Department.

Unconfirmed rumours from Washington state that the European Powers refuse the offer of the Federal Government to accept the proposition made by the Paris Conference in regard to privateering.

The Mayor of Baltimore, ten members of the Maryland Legislature, and Henry May, member of the Maryland Congress, have been arrested. It is rumoured that the Legislature had the intention when assembled to pass a Secession ordinance.

The Maryland Secession Legislature has been suppressed by the Federal Government.

An accident has occurred to a train on the Ohio and Mississippi Railway, caused by the breaking of a bridge. The train was filled with soldiers, a large number of whom were killed and wounded.

The privateer Sumter was reported at Surinam on the 21st ult., threatening to fire the towns unless she

was supplied with coal and provisions, of which she stood much in need.

Charles Henry Foster, claiming to be a Congress man elect, from North Carolina, has tendered the services of a brigade of North Carolinians for the war.

A vessel said to have run the blockade at Galveston reports a great amount of distress prevailing throughout Texas.

Mr. M'Master, the editor and proprietor of the *Freeman's Appeal*, a Secession journal of New York, had been arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette.

The Federal troops at Monroe fortress are represented to have much improved under the military discipline of General Wool.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

In his letter of the 13th, Mr. Russell describes the importance of Kentucky, which has recently taken action in favour of the Union:—

The State of Kentucky contains 37,680 square miles, and a population of about 1,200,000. It is larger than the kingdoms of Bavaria, Denmark, Greece or Portugal, and twice the size of the Swiss Republic; in fact, there are only a few monarchies and empires in Europe which exceed it in surface. In one year, from 1858 to 1859, the value of taxable property increased 28,480,000 dols., and last year such property was estimated at 493,409,363 dols. It occupies a central and most important position in the Union, divided from Tennessee by a mere line on the map; from Missouri by the Mississippi; from Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio by the Ohio River; from Virginia by the Cumberland Mountains and by the Big Sandy River, which is by no means a formidable boundary. It will be seen that there is a real physical boundary between Kentucky and the Free States which still adhere to the Union, while the Slave and Seceded State of Tennessee stretches along her southern frontier without any perceptible natural line, and Virginia touches on the east with far less defined boundaries than exist between the Free States and the neutral power. It is much to be feared that nothing can save the State from civil war. There is a strong party for peace and neutrality, but its efforts will be crushed by armed force on both sides; and the guerilla of Western Virginia will be extended to Kentucky unless something of a nature little less than miraculous intervene.

The same writer says that the Confederates were suffering much from sickness; but the worst part of the season was yet to come, and the South rang with applications for warm clothing, medicines, shoes, and similar necessities for her troops. In Washington, where the Federalists had supplies close at hand, there was a good deal of sickness, and it was increasing.

Buildings are added to the number of those hired as hospitals, and fill up as fast as they are ready. Indeed, what can be expected when men, often ill-clad, are obliged to lie out at night, on their arms, under the semi-tropical rains of this season of the South, and are baked in the day by a broiling sun? Any one who rides along the canal banks, or the margin of any sheet of water which affords facilities for bathing, will not fail to perceive that, though the men are not indifferent to cleanliness, shirts and clothing require much investigation and pursuit of insect life on the part of the wearers before they can be put on; and some of the regiments, such as the 2nd Wisconsin, whom I saw marching to-day, exhibit a great number of sickly-looking faces and debilitated frames—far different from their appearance when first I saw them.

The alleged "defeat and rout" of Floyd, the Secessionist General, by Rosecranz, near Summerville, in Western Virginia, on the 11th of September, is shown by the despatch of the latter to be a perversion of the fact. It would appear that General Rosecranz received a check in his attack on the enemy, who retired during the night, and crossed the Gauley without molestation in the face of a superior force, who were not aware of his movements till informed of it by "a runaway contraband" next morning. As the enemy carried off their guns and their wounded at leisure they may be considered as a dangerous element in Western Virginia at the other side of the Gauley, ready, perhaps, to be troublesome on the frontier of Kentucky.

It is stated, that despite arrests, oath-taking, dismissals, and various forms of purgation, there is still a very strong air of Southern "disloyalty" left among the Washingtonians, especially the gentler portion of them. The officers of the regular army, however much they might love the Union, do not, as a body, love the present Government—

On the contrary, they regard the greater number of the Cabinet with aversion and detest their principles. I was talking to an officer the other day in front of his tent, around which were standing six other officers. The conversation turned on General Fremont's proclamation, and one said, "If this is to be made a war against slavery I shall resign, no matter what the consequences may be." I don't think there was an officer there, except one, who did not join in, and say, "I would do the same." On inquiry I found some were Marylanders, one from Delaware, one Virginian, one from Ohio, and one from New York; and it was remarked to me that every one of them had voted against Mr. Lincoln. The Black Republicans, somehow or other, are not considered "genteel." They are noted as unfashionable and low, and it is odd enough to see men who are tobacco, sugar, and rice merchants, swelling with indignation at the idea of being ruled by a set of hungry lawyers and politicians sprung from the very lowest condition in society. In a monarchy one might comprehend this extreme disgust, but it seems out of place here. However, though the law does not create or define them, there are strong and broad limits between the different classes in society, which, purely conventional as they are, nevertheless are rigidly observed. All men are equal, but it by no means follows that the man who sells tobacco behind a counter is equal to the man who grows tobacco for sale on his estate. The North has got the taint of commerce upon

it; the South, from its broad fields of profitable crops, worked by negroes, turns up its refined nose at the smell of the lucre, though not indifferent to the thing itself.

The special correspondent of the *Star* has been making an excursion through Maryland (a slave State) on his way to the camp of Major-General Banks on the upper part of the Potomac. In the following extract we get a glimpse of this backward state:—

Rockville is the county town of Montgomery, and an admirable specimen of Southern civilisation, or rather want of it, for the buildings are in wood; the streets, or street, paved with treacherous huge stones, and the pigs and coloured people rolling about and perspiring in the sun. We pulled up at the principal hotel in the place, as I found, much to my annoyance, that the stage did not go in the direction of Darnstown. A crowd of white citizens hung about the door of the inn; while waiting for dinner I had leisure to contemplate the physiognomies and bearing of these specimens of the white population in a pure slave district, and I affirm I never saw an assemblage of more thoroughly animal faces, or heard talk of a less intellectual character. Lustreless eyes, unshaven chins, and lazy movements of the limbs, told of existences undignified by labour and stomachs poisoned with bad whisky. Whisky distilled from rye, and known by the names of "Monongakela," "Old Bourbon," &c., is the summum bonum of earthly felicity among the "mean whites" of the South, who live without any other object than mere temporary animal enjoyment, and are infinitely worse off than the slaves themselves as regards food and clothing. I looked in vain for some redeeming characteristic in the individuals forming the crowd round the hotel door. In the mining districts of England the population is frequently unlettered, rude, and brutal, but nothing whatever to compare with the absolute brutishness which looked dully out from the eyes and faces of these people. It was not so with the slaves and the coloured "folk" in the town; many of these were clothed in clean muslin dresses, and the bright eye, merry laugh, and ivory teeth, bespoke a far higher intelligence than that possessed by the proud domineering Caucasian.

There seems to be a disease peculiar to the district, which the writer, as he was travelling, thus discovered:—

One of these plantations particularly attracted my notice. The house, painted white, rejoiced in a well-kept garden, surrounded with neat green palings, and the out-buildings were more than ordinarily commodious and clean externally. Asking the mail carrier particulars as to the owner, he soon proved himself acquainted with the various proprietors on his line of route—and I learned from him that the plantation belonged to the Widow Collins. He knew all about her, her family, and her late husband, informing me the latter had died last autumn from "the New." Not wishing to show my ignorance of a disease which was certainly new to me, I directed his attention to a large edifice in the trees, and found that the Widow Naah had resided there since the decease of her partner, who had left her the sole possessor of all his goods and chattels—the latter being twenty-six negroes—after eighteen months' connubial felicity. "What did he die of?" I asked. "Oh, he died of the New," replied my companion, "and so did he whose plantation we are now coming to." My curiosity was fully aroused, and I determined to learn what was the terrible disease which seemed to play havoc among the gentlemen of the South. "What is the other name for the 'New'?" I said. "Don't you know what the New is?" answered the postman, "I thought everybody hereabouts knew that disease. Why, it's new peach brandy."

The State elections were approaching, but, says the Boston correspondent of the *Daily News*, the first cannon which opened on Fort Sumter shattered the Charleston and Chicago platforms.

From that moment old party issues lost their significance; and though, through the power of old associations and the self-interest of leaders, they may in form be continued, they are not representatives of the actual issues of the hour. Questions of wider magnitude and vaster consequences now occupy the public mind. The shape which the new parties will assume will wholly depend on the exigencies which will arise: in the meantime, old party names must not be confounded with present issues. Thus, Mr. Vallandigham was formerly a prominent member of the Democracy of Ohio, but his recent speeches no more represent the mass of his party than they do the Republicans. In his own State old party lines have been destroyed, and a ticket has been nominated composed of members of the old parties, and although the Republicans had the majority of votes they placed a Democrat at the head of the ticket. The same would have been in New York if the people had not been influenced by corrupt and selfish politicians. But even in the Empire State a Union ticket has been formed, with the Hon. D. S. Dickinson at the head. But that portion of the leaders of the Democratic party who still cling to the old organisation have been obliged to sustain the war. This process of fusion is going on more or less in all the States. The administration of Mr. Lincoln, both from inclination and necessity, has ceased to be Republican and become national. Undoubtedly, underlying this general movement there is a marked diversity of opinion in respect to the objects to be obtained by the war. This diversity in the future will give rise to the formation of distinct parties, but at present the one all-animating spirit is the prosecution of the war and maintenance of the Union. The Northern mind has not yet brought itself to contemplate disunion as an event to be provided for, but firmly looks forward to the restoration of the entire Union. It does not distinctly see the means by which this will be brought about, but still the expectation of it is wide-spread and deep-seated.

INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS.—The number of inspectors and assistant-inspectors under the Educational Committee of the Privy Council in 1840 was 2; in 1850, 22; and in the year ending on the 31st of March last was no fewer than 61. Of these 37 were clergymen of the Established Church. The cost to the country of these 61 officials in the year last-mentioned was 43,565*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*

MR. TREMENHEERE ON PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Circulars were forwarded by the Secretary of "The Royal Commission on Education" to a number of persons interested in promoting popular education. Among these was Mr. Tremeneere, formerly Inspector of Schools, and of late years holding an appointment under the Act for Regulating Employment in Collieries. Fifty-nine answers to the circular appear in the Commissioners' Report, but that of Mr. Tremeneere has not been given. On the motion of Mr. Augustus Smith, it was ordered to be printed by the House of Commons, and is entitled,—"Copy of Paper by Mr. Tremeneere addressed to the Secretary of the Education Commission." Parliamentary Paper, No. 354. The following is an extract from this document:—

"The object of the Country in aiding local efforts by Parliamentary Grants.—At the time 'the Committee of Council' was formed, it was thought that increased facilities should be given for bringing elementary education within the reach of the whole labouring class, and offering to them, for a very moderate payment, not only the ordinary branches of reading, writing, arithmetic, and the elements of religious knowledge, but instruction in a higher range of subjects. It was anticipated that if those subjects were offered to be taught by good masters, and included in the same low rate of payment (1*d.* or 2*d.* per week) with the strictly necessary elementary subjects, the children of the labouring classes of all grades would take advantage of the opportunity, and would stay long enough at school to receive such instruction.

"The extent to which this object has been realised.—The experience of twenty years has shown that these anticipations have not been realised. Upon the great mass of the children of the labouring classes the opportunities of learning the more advanced subjects above enumerated have manifestly been almost entirely thrown away. As regards the rest, the small minority, I have no doubt, from my own observation, that the inquiries of the Commissioners will show that it belongs, with few exceptions, to the superior class of artisans, earning from 1*l.* to 2*l.* a-week and upwards, to the class of shopkeepers and small farmers, and to that of persons in subordinate but comparatively well paid situations of trust and authority. All these persons, if they wish their children to learn the more advanced subjects, can well afford to pay proportionately for it.

"The time has arrived for reconsidering the mode of applying the Public Grants.—I purpose assigning my reasons for thinking that the grants expended in aid of the teaching power in the schools amounting (1858-9) to 435,307*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*, should be gradually reduced year by year, and the whole finally saved to the State within a period of ten years, and that of the sum of 58,442*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*, for inspection, administration, &c., a large proportion should be saved within the same period.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Guiding Facts Exhibited by the Report of 1858.

"1. As to Attendance.—In schools visited on account of annual grants, there was room for upwards of 50 per cent. more than were in average attendance, and in schools visited for simple inspection, upwards of 75 per cent.

"As to Age.—In the above schools 70 per cent. were under 10, and 80 per cent. under eleven years of age.

"3. Length of Time at Same School.—Nearly 80 per cent. of the whole had been under three years in the same school, while only 22-30 per cent. had been there for three years and upwards. Upwards of 60 per cent. of the whole had been under two years in the same school.

4. Questions which Arise from these Facts—

"a. Whether the expense in aid of the teaching power of the schools, and in inspection, is not out of all proportion to the results obtained, or that can be expected to be obtained under the existing system?

"b. Whether the whole sum expended by Government in stipends to public teachers, in salaries to teachers, and in capitation grants, could not be raised in another way, without any assistance from Government? and whether the same rule might not be applied to the sum now expended upon Training Colleges?

5. Means of Increasing the Income of Schools.

"a. Increase of School Fees.—It appears from a return embracing 754,705 children, that upwards of 73 per cent. of the children pay only 1*d.* to 2*d.* per week, 23 per cent. 3*d.* to 4*d.*, and above 4*d.* 3 per cent. Can the parents who pay these sums respectively afford no more? That the want of means is not the obstacle with a very large number is proved by the fact, that parents in precisely similar circumstances do now in fact pay higher rates to what are called private schools, which a large number of the labouring class prefer for their children, because they erroneously suppose either that a better education is to be received at them on account of the payments being higher, or that it is more respectable to send their children to schools which have a decided character of independence, inasmuch as such schools receive no aid from any one, nor can in any respect be looked upon as charity schools.

That the want of means is not the obstacle with nearly all the remaining portions may safely be inferred from the acknowledged higher rate of wages which now prevails among nearly all sections of the labouring classes, so that, if the parents send their children to school at all, the difference between 1*d.* and 2*d.* per week, or between 2*d.* and 3*d.*, or between 3*d.* and 4*d.*, to those who are now paying the smaller sums respectively, cannot, under the existing circumstances and prospects, and the known habits of the labouring classes, be so important as to prevent their paying the higher sum of each grade, if they saw an adequate motive for doing so. There can be few comparatively who, while they keep their children at school at all, could not, with a small exercise of self-denial, pay the next highest rate to their actual payment, at least for one child. The small minority who could not, and those who, by reason of real poverty, were unable to pay, even for one child's schooling, are the legitimate objects of private charity, or might be provided for by a modification and extension of Mr. Denison's Act, in its present state, I believe, nearly inoperative.

Taking the number of scholars in average attendance last year (1859), in Government-aided schools, namely, 672,728, one penny additional per head for forty-eight weeks would yield 134,544*l.* But these schools have

room for 339,826 more children. If the adequate motive were found which would induce the parents of the labouring class to pay an additional penny per week for the children now sent to these schools, it may be assumed that it would operate very widely beyond the existing numbers of the parents patronising and the children frequenting those schools. I do not think it is assuming too much to say that it would operate to fill the existing schools, and if it did so, the additional income at the average above assumed, 23d. per head per week, would amount to 186,864l., giving a total of 321,408l., which is but little short of the present annual grant in aid of salaries, &c.

b. Income from Evening Schools.—The restrictions in regard to evening schools being withdrawn, the great majority of teachers would realise at least 10l. per annum as an addition to their incomes.

c. Voluntary Contributions.—These constitute less than 40 per cent. of the total income of the above schools.

It would appear, therefore, that considering the number of persons in each locality—representing a large amount of the property in each—whose names are not yet found among the subscribers to individual schools, it may be anticipated that some portion, at least, of any deficiency not made good according to the above calculation, would be supplied by an increase of the voluntary contributions, fully enough, in all probability, to cover what results from infant schools being included in the calculation. Is it to be admitted that on the withdrawal by the Government of the annual grant, there will be no increase in the voluntary contributions? Can this for a moment be entertained in the face of such facts as the following:—1st. That the net annual value of property assessed to the poor's rate increased from 62,540,000l. in 1840-1, to 67,700,153l. in 1849-50 (the last return), and has notoriously increased since. 2nd. That the income of the country, according to the estimate of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, had been, in 1842, 154,000,000l.; in 1853, 173,000,000l.; in 1857-8, 191,000,000l.; and in 1858-9, 200,000,000l.; being an increase in the first period of 12 per cent. in eleven years, and an increase in the last period of 16 per cent. in six years. 3rd. That the voluntary contributions to an ascertained number of schools, have not increased in relative proportion to the number of children in average attendance.

"The foregoing calculation assumes that the present costly arrangement of pupil-teachers would be retained; whereas it may be fairly argued that for the instruction of schools 70 per cent. of the children in which are under ten years of age, monitors paid at much lower rates would very amply supply the place of a larger proportion of them.

"If it is objected that the increase of schools to the extent of producing an average of 23d. per head per week exceeds what can be safely reckoned upon, it may be remarked that it is highly desirable to hold forth a standard of payment, by coming up to which the labouring classes will have the pride and satisfaction of paying a sum which will more nearly approximate to the real cost of their education, and will to that extent relieve themselves and the schools which are denominated Public Elementary Schools from the stamp of dependence and charity, which now lowers those schools in their estimation, and induces many among them to send their children in preference to private schools, where they usually are worse instructed.

TRAINING COLLEGES.

Of these, in 1858, there were thirty-six, the annual grant to which was for that year 73,731l. 17s. 7d.; the number of students being 2,709; the average grant to each Training College being upwards of 2,000l. per annum, and the cost of the students per head to the state being about 27l. 6s. Few more Training Colleges being now required, if any, and the present system having been fairly established at considerable public cost, and a public opinion created as to the requirements and qualifications of a good teacher, it would seem reasonable to expect that henceforward those who required trained teachers should bear a larger portion of the cost of training them, and the supporters of the Training Colleges, together with the friends of the students themselves, should supply the funds gradually withdrawn by the State.

The extent to which private resources may be reckoned upon on the gradual withdrawal of the Government aid, may be measured by the proportionate decrease of those resources contemporaneously with the rise in the amount of the subventions by the Government, as exhibited by the Rev. B. M. Cowie upon the fourteen Church of England Male Training Colleges. In 1854 the income derived from Government grants was 365; from students, 186; from the efforts of the Church, 449. In 1858, from Government grants, 643; from students, 5; from the efforts of the Church, 307. In the report on twelve Church of England Female Training Colleges, it is stated that while the Government grants had increased from 8,190l. 1s. 10d. in 1855, to 12,183l. 15s. 2d. in 1858, the fees paid by students and their friends had decreased from 6,790l. 13s. 5d. to 3,786l. 9s. 2d., and the subscriptions, donations, and grants from Diocesan Boards had decreased from 6,820l. 13s. 5d. to 4,342l. 19s. 2d. Mr. Cook expresses the opinion "that it cannot be doubted that should it be found necessary, much larger collections might be raised." The greater diffusion of instruction, the multiplication of cheap means of obtaining it, and the great abundance of legislative measures during the last twenty years, all tending to remove legitimate causes of complaint, and to promote the welfare and comfort of the labouring classes, have put an end to the plea of paramount State necessity which justified the Government in taking upon itself so large a share of the annual support of schools and Training Colleges. The whole country can no longer be fairly called upon to pay the school fees of those who, if thrown upon their own resources, would be well able, as a general rule, and, with the stimulus I propose, would, I believe, be willing, to pay them themselves.

COTTON IN JAMAICA.

Advice has been received by the last mail from their agent at Manchioneal, by the Jamaica Cotton Company. He states that some of the seed he collected in the country turned out bad, but that he has twenty-five acres of it now growing very fine and branching well, and has one hundred hands at work

in cleaning that and planting more land. The first parcel of Egyptian seed had arrived at Kingston, and was in great demand both amongst planters and peasantry. Mr. Wilson, the botanic gardener at Bath, was expected to visit the property leased, and to furnish the directors with a report, as to the eligibility of the land, premises, &c., for more extended cultivation. Another gentleman, well known in London, writes from Kingstown:—"I am sure a very large quantity of cotton may be planted in this part of the country, if the company will set an example here. I have given seed to several persons, and will supply others; and shall very soon have a considerable quantity put in. I assure you the subject is exciting a great interest, and much of my time is taken up in attending to persons who wish to see me on the subject, supplying seed, receiving letters, and answering them, &c."

This company have recently received an accession of no small importance in George Head Head, Esq., of Carlisle; Joseph Pease, Esq., of Darlington; the Messrs. Wilson, of Sunderland; J. C. Fenwick, Esq., and Messrs. Richardson, of Newcastle; Mr. Cobb, the Margate banker; and Mrs. E. Barclay and Mrs. K. Backhouse, of Darlington—names known all the world over for practical wisdom and Christian principle. The company have sent out nearly two tons of Egyptian seed to Jamaica, and as much Sea Island as they could procure. The steamer which will leave Southampton on the 2nd proximo will take out power and hand gins, and, if it can be got ready, an hydraulic press for packing, and cotton grown by the company in Jamaica is expected before Christmas.

Postscript.

Wednesday, October 2, 1861.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

THE WAR IN AMERICA.

(Per North Briton, via Quebec and Londonderry.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.

The *New York Times* of to-day says that the British Government will hereafter communicate with its consuls at the seceded ports by means of the British war-vessels.

The Washington correspondent of the same paper considers it possible that General Fremont will be offered a less important command, thus necessitating his resignation, in consequence of the difficulty between him and the President.

A deserter from the Confederates at Munson's Hill reports that Generals Beauregard and Johnson were there, and states that the main body of the Confederate troops, comprising about 100,000 men, are at Fairfax and Centreville, which points, according to the same authority, were visited by President Jefferson Davis on Tuesday last, when he reviewed the troops in person.

It is reported that 11,000 Confederates have taken possession of Mayfield, Kentucky, and are fortifying it.

Jefferson Thompson's force of 23,000 men has moved to New Madrid (Missouri).

General Mitchell, of the United States Volunteers, has received the command of the military depot of Ohio, comprising Ohio, Indiana, and as much of Kentucky as lies within fifteen miles of Cincinnati.

The headquarters at the latter place, and as much of Virginia as lies west of the Blue Ridge Mountains, constitutes a separate command, under General Rosecranz, and will in future be called the department of Western Virginia.

The office of the *Louisville Courier* has been seized, and one of its proprietors arrested.

Ex-Governor Morehead has also been arrested.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO FARTHER POINT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (Evening).

The battle of Lexington (Missouri) was progressing on the 18th inst. General Price then attacked the Federals with 30,000 men. The Federals numbered 3,500. The Confederates were scattered by a bayonet charge of the Irish brigade. The attack was to be renewed the following day. Meanwhile the Federals had been reinforced by 4,000 men, and other reinforcements were rapidly approaching. It was expected that General Price's retreat would be cut off.

600 Confederates have been routed with a heavy loss at Blue Mills Landing (Missouri) by 1,500 Federals.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 1 (Evening).

To-day the Emperor presided at a Council of Ministers at St. Cloud.

The Bank of France has raised its rate of discount from 5½ to 6 per cent.

ITALY.

NAPLES, Sept. 30.

Three more English war vessels have arrived here. The number now lying off Naples is eleven.

TOULON, Oct. 1.

The Italian iron-plated frigate Formidabile has been launched.

ROME, Sept. 29 (via Marseilles).

The Abbé Passaglia's pamphlet entitled "De Causa Italica ad Episcopos Catholicos," written to prove that Pius IX. should renounce the temporal government, has created a great sensation here. It has greatly irritated the Pope. The Jesuits are now occupied in endeavouring to refute it. The Abbé Passaglia has arrived at Rome with a foreign passport.

The appointments to the dignity of cardinal, which took place in the Consistory held yesterday, have produced a bad impression in Rome.

The Pontifical Government experiences difficulty in meeting the expenses of the administration.

The Marquis de Lavalette is expected to arrive here about the middle of the present month.

ROME, Sept. 30.

The Pope held a secret Consistory to-day, at which five bishops were appointed. His Holiness pronounced an allocution on the events in Italy, in which he alluded to the violent expulsion of the Archbishop of Naples. He also spoke of the religious situation of Mexico and New Granada, which, he said, had been further aggravated by the expulsion of the Apostolic delegate.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Oct. 1.

The Vienna papers of this morning published a telegram from Trieste announcing that seventy boxes, containing 3,000 rifles, which had been declared at the custom-house as bar iron, had been seized on board an English steamer. The evening papers contain a later telegram from Trieste, stating that only one box full of rifles had been seized, and that this had been dispatched to Trieste on board the steamer by mistake.

HUNGARY.

PESTH, Oct. 1.

Count Karoly has returned unopened the order of the Government requesting him to remain in office.

The seal of the Comitatus of Pesth has been deposited in the National Museum.

A denial has been given to the statement of the *Pays*, that General Klapka, M. Kossuth, and General Turr would have an interview with M. Deak on the subject of the affairs of Hungary.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Oct. 1.

It is rumoured that Count Bismark Schonhausen will replace Count Pourtales, at Paris, the latter proceeding to London, and that Count Colts will go to St. Petersburg.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, Oct. 1.

The Federal Council has entered into negotiations with Holland for the conclusion of a treaty of commerce.

TURKEY.

PARIS, Oct. 1.

The *Moniteur*, in its bulletin of this morning, publishes a telegraphic despatch from Constantinople, announcing a modification in the Ministry, by which Mehemet Ruschdi Pacha becomes Minister of War, in place of Nazik Pacha.

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.—The books were reopened at nine o'clock yesterday morning; but the polling was very little brisker than on the previous day. The Lord Mayor, however, kept considerably ahead of Sir Henry Muggersidge. The numbers at three o'clock were:

The Lord Mayor...	1,022
Sir P. Laurie...	750
Sir H. Muggersidge...	420

THE BIRMINGHAM MURDER.—The coroner's inquest on the body of the murdered woman, Ann Walker, alias Ann Lines, alias Nancy Dawson, was held yesterday afternoon. The prisoner Thompson, as he passed in a cab, was greeted with groans, hisses, and muttered execrations. After various witnesses had been examined, the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder.

THE TRAGEDY AT BILSTON.—Yesterday the five men who have been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in this murder were brought up at the Bilston petty sessions, before the Rev. H. S. Fletcher and Mr. J. N. Bagott. Their names are William Jones, alias Mullighan, Thomas Lilley, Thomas Jukes, Samuel Bills, and Ezekiah Webb. Neither of them is more than twenty-five years of age. The prisoners, some of whom behaved very violently in the dock, were remanded.

THE GORILLA AND THE LAND HE INHABITS.—Yesterday evening the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon delivered, in his own chapel (the Metropolitan Tabernacle), a lecture on "The Gorilla, and the Land he Inhabits." The admission was by ticket, at charges ranging from 2s. 6d. to 6d., and the chapel was crowded. Some hundreds of persons could not get tickets. Mr. Layard, M.P., presided, and M. Du Chaillu occupied a chair immediately on his right hand. The proceeds of the lecture were devoted to the Band of Hope Union. In the course of his lecture Mr. Spurgeon defended M. Du Chaillu from his accusers. The Chairman moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Spurgeon. M. Du Chaillu, who was very cordially received, seconded the motion. He appreciated highly Mr. Spurgeon's friendship, and the more so as he had so many enemies. He had written of Africa as he saw it. He thanked Mr. Spurgeon for his criticism on the pictures of the book, and if he travelled again he would give it practical effect. He had learned a good deal of wisdom within the last five or six months. (Cheers.) The motion was carried unanimously. A choir of 500 children belonging to the Band of Hope were present, and sang various pieces during the evening with excellent effect.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

The fresh arrivals of English wheat to this morning's market were much restricted; nevertheless, the demand both for red and white qualities ruled very inactive, at Monday's decline in the quotations. All kinds of foreign wheat were in slow request, and, in some instances, the currencies were rather drooping. Floating cargoes of grain moved off slowly, but no change took place in their value. The trade for barley was dull, and prices had a downward tendency. For malt, sales progressed slowly, at late rates. A fair amount of firmness was observed in the oat trade, prices being, in most instances, supported.

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THE NONCONFORMIST is registered for transmission abroad.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

“J. Watts”—His suggestion is, we believe, likely to be carried out at the Birmingham meeting next week.

“A Non-elect”—It is useless to discuss this matter at the present moment. The reform question is best kept in reserve.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1861.

SUMMARY.

ON the other side of the Atlantic, everything is still in a state of suspense. General McClellan hesitates to move, and General Beauregard to attack; but the Confederates suffer far more than the Federalists from the delay; and the impotence of the South is represented as on a par with that of the North before the Bull Run disaster. In other parts of Virginia it is feared that the Federal forces are being out-generalled by their skilful antagonists. In the broad prairies of Missouri another battle has been fought. The city of Lexington was attacked by General Price, one of the Confederate leaders, but with what result is not known. There is a ludicrous discrepancy in the fragmentary reports of the engagement, which bode no good to the Federal cause. The movements of General Fremont, who commands in that far-off region, are also mythical, excepting that he has set free two slaves, and has received fresh instructions from the President relative to his celebrated proclamation. We have adverted to this subject in another column. The latest accounts represent General Fremont's resignation as probable. The great Slave State of Kentucky has, by the voice of its Legislature, and in spite of the opposition of its Governor and an active minority, once again resolved to adhere to the Federal Union. The Confederate troops, which occupy several strong positions in its territory, have been required to withdraw—a demand not likely to be obeyed. The tide of civil war has reached this hitherto neutral State, and as in Virginia, Missouri, and Maryland the population is divided in opinion.

Difficulties are beginning to arise in the relations of the Federal Government with some foreign Powers. It is said that Spain has recognised the Confederate flag at Cuba; and though her Minister at Washington has offered explanations, they are not accepted as satisfactory. Complaint is also made that our squadron in those seas is not strictly neutral; while a New York paper makes the grave announcement that in future, and in spite of the blockade, the British Government will hereafter communicate with its consuls at the seceded ports by means of its own war-vessels. This statement, however, greatly needs confirmation.

The season for a resumption of political action is returning. The Emperor of Napoleon has held a council of his Ministers at St. Cloud, but is said to have postponed coming to a decision on the Roman question till after his interview with the King of Prussia. Another French pamphlet explains in detail the guarantees which Victor Emmanuel is prepared to offer to the Pope that “a free church in a free State”

may be constituted. These very liberal proposals—too liberal for the Imperial taste—are said to be the subject of frequent negotiation between the Courts of Paris and Turin; though it is known beforehand, and by means of his own frequent protests, that they will be rejected by Pius IX. The Government of Italy is resolved, it is said, to make a final stand on this interminable Roman question, and in Paris the situation is thus defined:—“Either Baron Ricasoli will be in Rome before Christmas, or by All Saints' Day (November 1) he will be no longer a Minister.”

Such scandals as the hurried execution of a Roman for a crime of which he was innocent is evidence not only of the unfitness of a priestly hierarchy for civil government, but of the cruel vindictiveness of Pius IX. Locatelli was condemned in secret, and, as it now appears, on false evidence, for killing a Pontifical gendarme in a street affray at which he was present. He was sentenced to be beheaded. Contrary to precedent on such occasions the Pope gave orders for his immediate execution, and Locatelli fell a victim to political hatred, while the real homicide was walking the streets of Florence. It depends upon the Emperor Napoleon whether such revolting incidents shall cease, and the prediction of Locatelli on the scaffold be verified—“This is the last blood to be shed for Italy.”

We gladly turn from this sad subject to record that the submarine cable between Malta and Alexandria, a distance of 1,400 miles, has been securely laid. As the previous telegraph across the Mediterranean proved insecure, and a huge cable lies useless at the bottom of the Red Sea, congratulation is rather premature. But unless any unforeseen disaster intervene the new line will be open to the public by the end of the present month, and our intercourse with India expedited by thirteen days. Now that the cotton question has become of such vital moment, accelerated communication with our Eastern Empire is more than ever important.

The Privy Council Committee have taken a wise step in postponing the action of the New Minute on Education till after the 31st March next year. The subject is now likely to receive full discussion in Parliament, as well as in the press, before the important alterations laid down in the revised Code are carried into effect. None have greater reason to rejoice in this breathing time than voluntary educationists, who have everything to gain by a continuance of the controversy. The letter of Mr. Tremeneere, lately a school inspector to the Education Commission, has found its way into print; and will, we hope, give a right direction to the discussion. We have quoted a portion of this interesting document elsewhere. Mr. Tremeneere's remarks as to the means of increasing the incomes of schools deserve the consideration of the thousands of schoolmasters who are hanging for support on the Education Committee. He shows as the result of a very wide experience, that the working-classes are both able and willing to pay for the education of their children, and that if the average of school payments was 2½d. a week instead of little more than a penny, a sum of 321,408£. would be obtained, which is little short of the present annual grant in aid of salaries, &c. We trust that Mr. Tremeneere's conclusions will be well weighed both by officials and teachers. They contain, we believe, the most satisfactory solution of this vexed controversy.

The Liberation Society has a formidable rival in the Church Institution, some account of whose constitution and policy was given at Newcastle last week. Its London secretary states that this organisation enjoys the patronage of both Archbishops, of nearly all the Bishops, of all the Archdeacons but two or three who were old and infirm, and of the whole body of Rural Deans; and that it has in connexion with it 340 local associations. Mr. Howels Davies boasts that the tide is turning in favour of the Church. They have been able not only to beat back their opponents, but to dislodge them from the vantage ground they already occupied. To assail the Church and its “freehold”—to wit, the property which it holds in trust for the nation—is “revolutionary.” This ramified organisation takes its stand on the “no-surrender” principle. It will resist every measure antagonistic to the Church. Bishops and archdeacons (who seem to have a special licence to be “political” at their altars) breathe the same spirit. In their charges we could wish nothing better than that every Dissenter, especially those whom these militant Churchmen compliment for not being “political,” should read the speech of Mr. Davies. It ought to be in the hands of all Dissenting members of the Evangelical Alliance, and of every minister and layman who proposes next week to be at Birmingham to attend the Autumnal Session of the Congregational Union.

THE FIRST OF OCTOBER.

October opens this year somewhat cheerily. Yesterday was a day that will be remembered as ushering in a new era both for trade and literature. It was then that the Treaty of Commerce with France was converted, in respect of the great bulk of international merchandise, from a promise into a fact, and it was then that the Press of this country was relieved of its last financial incumbrance. In both cases, the spirit of Protection has succumbed to the spirit of Freedom—and in both, the foregoing struggle was as severe as its issue has been decisive.

It is natural that we should give our first attention to the remission of the Paper Duties which yesterday took effect. We will not now address ourselves to a consideration of the important political controversy which the extinction of the Excise Duties on Paper so happily terminated. One can hardly conceive the magnitude of the change which would have been effected in our political constitution, had the House of Lords established their claim to revise the taxational arrangements settled by the Commons. Let the theory of the Parliamentary rights of the Upper House be what it may, experience and usage showed clearly enough that the only effectual guarantee possessed by the Lower House that its deliberations and decisions should not be ultimately overborne, consisted in its exclusive right to determine all questions relating to Supplies granted to the Crown. Upon this right, the conduct of the Lords last year was, as Mr. Gladstone justly described it, “a gigantic innovation.” Nobody could be satisfied with a mere protest against it in the shape of barren resolutions. Few, perhaps, anticipated that the protest would have been so speedily followed up by appropriate legislation. We have to thank the courageous wisdom and high-minded patriotism of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for extricating the country from the perilous position in which the Premier had allowed it to be placed—and we cannot rejoice in the abolition of the Paper Duties without gratefully reflecting that the same hand which knocked them away, restored at the same time, and by the same act, the political equilibrium between Lords and Commons which the former had temporarily overturned.

For the first time, the press of the United Kingdom is now substantially free. The duties on Paper operated as a tax upon the transmission of thought, and their restrictive power was most felt within the province of politics. Indeed, it was to check the free discussion of political affairs that the duties were originally imposed—and they answered that purpose to an extent far beyond the cognisance of the public. In the course of a year or two it will be seen how the abstraction by the hand of Government of a heavy annual sum from the Press of this Kingdom, not merely enhanced the price at which political information was to be purchased, but crippled the enterprise, narrowed the means, lowered the tone, and, in some degree, deteriorated the character, of those who undertook to supply that information. We predict with the utmost confidence an immense expansion and a great improvement of the daily press of this country. We have little doubt that, after the lapse of a reasonable interval, every family will have its daily newspaper, and that, under the stimulus of a cheap press, our labouring population will appreciate far more highly than they have yet done the advantages of school education. We anticipate, moreover, with a development of the general power of the newspaper press, a speedy extinction of those overgrown influences which nothing but a practical monopoly could have raised to such a mischievous height. Where we have had one dictator, we shall have in future many counsellors—and the freaks of the levianthan, which none could control because none could imitate, will cease to be indulged in because they will cease to pay. No doubt, we shall have stars of greater and lesser magnitude, and one star will differ from another in glory—but the time is near at hand, we cannot but think, when the political firmament will cease to be dominated by one huge comet, the orbit of which is too eccentric to be calculated, and the tail of which terrifies the ignorant out of their self-possession. The influence of the Press, disturbed by no fiscal restrictions, instead of being gathered up into one focus, will, we venture to anticipate, be far more equally diffused—and in proportion as this becomes realized, every true thought, every just sentiment, every sound principle, will get a fair chance of making itself heard and respected.

Absolute freedom of the press will, no doubt, be followed, at no very long interval, by a wide extension of the franchise. The latter is the true complement of the former. The newspaper-reading classes will not long remain unenfranchised classes. Political power cannot permanently be withheld from political intelligence, and they who take sufficient interest in politics

to watch its daily variations will soon insist upon taking their proper part in influencing these changes. Toryism has always been consistent in objecting to a cheap press—for it means by implication a popular constitution.

The First of October, as we have already stated, consummated another glorious change. Our Treaty of Commerce with France has become operative. The most prohibitive tariff of Europe has given place to a moderately protective one, and we can now exchange the products of our skill and industry for those of the skill and industry of our nearest neighbour. Both countries will reap large advantages from the arrangement—for, in commercial transactions, it is happily not true, that one man's gain is another's loss. We understand that great preparations have been made, on both sides of the Channel, for this event, and, albeit it will necessarily occasion great individual inconveniences and perhaps reverses in a country almost hermetically sealed till now against English produce and manufactures, a general and extensive expansion of trade may be confidently looked for. Possibly, the relaxation of the French tariff may so far counter-balance the losses inflicted upon our commerce by the civil war in America, as to tide us over the worst difficulties of that tremendous disturbance in the commercial world. At any rate, it comes as a welcome alleviation. And it comes, not as a transient, but as a permanent and progressive good. Its best fruits are not its first. Time will multiply and ripen them. Moreover, the change may be expected to be as rich in moral as in material results. A large and prosperous trade between neighbouring countries is a better preventive of war between them than mail-plated frigates, coast fortifications, large military establishments, or legions of volunteers. As the one expands, the others become unnecessary—and a quickened taste for the first tends to kill a taste for the last. No man, however gifted with prescience, can foresee the amount or variety of good that is destined to come out of intimate commercial intercourse between England and France—no one can assign limits to the probable advantages that will accrue to both countries. As usual, the men who have borne the chief part of the responsibility of initiating this revolution have been virulently maligned whilst engaged in the good work—but the time is not far distant when the First of October, 1861, will be looked back upon as the opening of a glorious epoch, and when the names which will be associated with the memories of that day will be held in highest reverence.

Thus, in the midst of darkness there is light—and when the horizon is gloomiest the streaks of a new-born day gladden the heart. What this October has brought to hand will prove the seeds of much greater blessings than those the prospective loss of which we tremblingly deplore. And in both our loss and our gain, we see right getting the upper hand of might. From both, Freedom is securing for the race a higher vantage ground. The abolition of the Paper Duties, the opening of trade with France, and the stoppage of our cotton supplies from America, while their immediate effect upon ourselves will be very different, are equally conducing to the eventual triumph of Liberty. After all, the true is prevailing against the false. The world is not going back. The present is laying the basis of a better future—and what one age sows in tears, another age reaps in joy.

AUSTRIA PASSING THE RUBICON.

THE most recent news from Hungary is startling. A telegram from Pesth informs us that every functionary in that city and county, "from the Palatine down to the lowest employé," has given in his resignation of office—that the members of the Assembly have been prevented assembling by a military force which occupied the building in which their sittings were customarily held, and that the Minister of the Interior at Vienna has ordered the collection of taxes by military distraint in those districts in which it had been suspended during the harvest. The Schmerling administration have passed the Rubicon. The breach between Austria and Hungary is becoming irreparable. A whole nation is about to be deprived of civil government, and to be virtually placed in a state of siege. Brute force is to be entrusted with the execution of law, and society in Hungary is to be ranged into two classes—soldiers and subjects.

We don't know how Mr. Roebuck will regard this development of Austrian constitutionalism. Perhaps he will see in it but a just punishment of Hungarian obstinacy. They were offered liberty, he may say, and they refused it—they must abide the consequences of their own decision. They will do so, assuredly—they will pass through a sea of trouble—but whether they or the Austrian Empire will have most to rue the policy of M. Schmerling, remains to be seen.

The strong hand will doubtless prevail at first—but the strong hand can do but little with the stout heart. Hungary keeps guard over no imaginary treasure. Her's is not the fancy born of yesterday. Her national rights are associated with her oldest and most cherished reminiscences. It may answer Francis Joseph's purpose to propose an exchange of new lamp for old—but, before he proceeds to enforce his change, he should satisfy himself, at least, that the transaction will be acquiesced in. So far as can be judged, what Hungary refused to be wheedled out of, she is not likely to resign to force. It would take a half century of martial law to dragoon her into a surrender of her historical rights. A few month's military occupation is not likely to crush into annihilation the sentiments and character which it has taken many ages to solidify. Fancy an attempt to hector England out of her political inheritance! Fancy the fatuity which could hope to do so within a short twelvemonth or so! Yet such is the hopeful enterprise upon which M. Schmerling has persuaded the Emperor of Austria to embark with regard to Hungary. While the pressure lasts, no doubt, the Emperor will enforce his will—the instant it is withdrawn or relaxed, the national characteristics of the Hungarian people will resume their sway. Austria tried the experiment of military suppression for twelve years. What did she gain by it? Her arm was sorely bruised in Italy, and Hungary sprung to her feet the same as ever.

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GENERAL FREMONT'S PROCLAMATION.

THE *Times*, we observe, argues as though President Lincoln had disowned General Fremont's proclamation announcing the liberation of the slaves of insurgents in Missouri. This construction is not warranted by the terms of the President's letter to his subordinate. The General is required to modify his proclamation so as to bring it into harmony with law. In the last Congress an Act was passed "to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes," the

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. Watts"—His suggestion is, we believe, likely to be carried out at the Birmingham meeting next week.

"A Non-elect"—It is useless to discuss this matter at the present moment. The reform question is best kept in reserve.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1861.

SUMMARY.

On the other side of the Atlantic, everything is still in a state of suspense. General McClellan hesitates to move, and General Beauregard to attack; but the Confederates suffer far more than the Federalists from the delay; and the impatience of the South is represented as on a par with that of the North before the Bull Run disaster. In other parts of Virginia it is feared that the Federal forces are being out-generalled by their skilful antagonists. In the broad prairies of Missouri another battle has been fought. The city of Lexington was attacked by General Price, one of the Confederate leaders, but with what result is not known. There is a ludicrous discrepancy in the fragmentary reports of the engagement, which bode no good to the Federal cause. The movements of General Fremont, who commands in that far-off region, are also mythical, excepting that he has set free two slaves, and has received fresh instructions from the President relative to his celebrated proclamation. We have adverted to this subject in another column. The latest accounts represent General Fremont's resignation as probable. The great Slave State of Kentucky has, by the voice of its Legislature, and in spite of the opposition of its Governor and an active minority, once again resolved to adhere to the Federal Union. The Confederate troops, which occupy several strong positions in its territory, have been required to withdraw—a demand not likely to be obeyed. The tide of civil war has reached this hitherto neutral State, and as in Virginia, Missouri, and Maryland the population is divided in opinion.

Difficulties are beginning to arise in the relations of the Federal Government with some foreign Powers. It is said that Spain has recognised the Confederate flag at Cuba; and though her Minister at Washington has offered explanations, they are not accepted as satisfactory. Complaint is also made that our squadron in those seas is not strictly neutral; while a New York paper makes the grave announcement that in future, and in spite of the blockade, the British Government will hereafter communicate with its consuls at the seceded ports by means of its own war-vessels. This statement, however, greatly needs confirmation.

The season for a resumption of political action is returning. The Emperor of Napoleon has held a council of his Ministers at St. Cloud, but is said to have postponed coming to a decision on the Roman question till after his interview with the King of Prussia. Another French pamphlet explains in detail the guarantees which Victor Emmanuel is prepared to offer to the Pope that "a free church in a free State"

may be constituted. These very liberal proposals—too liberal for the Imperial taste—are said to be the subject of frequent negotiation between the Courts of Paris and Turin; though it is known beforehand, and by means of his own frequent protests, that they will be rejected by Pius IX. The Government of Italy is resolved, it is said, to make a final stand on this interminable Roman question, and in Paris the situation is thus defined:—"Either Baron Ricasoli will be in Rome before Christmas, or by All Saints' Day (November 1) he will be no longer a Minister."

Such scandals as the hurried execution of a Roman for a crime of which he was innocent is evidence not only of the unfitness of a priestly hierarchy for civil government, but of the cruel vindictiveness of Pius IX. Locatelli was condemned in secret, and, as it now appears, on false evidence, for killing a Pontifical gendarme in a street affray at which he was present. He was sentenced to be beheaded. Contrary to precedent on such occasions the Pope gave orders for his immediate execution, and Locatelli fell a victim to political hatred, while the real homicide was walking the streets of Florence. It depends upon the Emperor Napoleon whether such revolting incidents shall cease, and the prediction of Locatelli on the scaffold be verified—"This is the last blood to be shed for Italy."

We gladly turn from this sad subject to record that the submarine cable between Malta and Alexandria, a distance of 1,400 miles, has been securely laid. As the previous telegraph across the Mediterranean proved insecure, and a huge cable lies useless at the bottom of the Red Sea, congratulation is rather premature. But unless any unforeseen disaster intervene the new line will be open to the public by the end of the present month, and our intercourse with India expedited by thirteen days. Now that the cotton question has become of such vital moment, accelerated communication with our Eastern Empire is more than ever important.

The Privy Council Committee have taken a wise step in postponing the action of the New Minute on Education till after the 31st March next year. The subject is now likely to receive full discussion in Parliament, as well as in the press, before the important alterations laid down in the revised Code are carried into effect. None have greater reason to rejoice in this breathing time than voluntary educationists, who have everything to gain by a continuance of the controversy. The letter of Mr. Tremenheere, lately a school inspector to the Education Commission, has found its way into print; and will, we hope, give a right direction to the discussion. We have quoted a portion of this interesting document elsewhere. Mr. Tremenheere's remarks as to the means of increasing the incomes of schools deserve the consideration of the thousands of schoolmasters who are hanging for support on the Education Committee. He shows as the result of a very wide experience, that the working-classes are both able and willing to pay for the education of their children, and that if the average of school payments was 2½d. a week instead of little more than a penny, a sum of 321,408£. would be obtained, which is little short of the present annual grant in aid of salaries, &c. We trust that Mr. Tremenheere's conclusions will be well weighed both by officials and teachers. They contain, we believe, the most satisfactory solution of this vexed controversy.

The Liberation Society has a formidable rival in the Church Institution, some account of whose constitution and policy was given at Newcastle last week. Its London secretary states that this organisation enjoys the patronage of both Archbishops, of nearly all the Bishops, of all the Archdeacons but two or three who were old and infirm, and of the whole body of Rural Deans; and that it has in connexion with it 340 local associations. Mr. Howells Davies boasts that the tide is turning in favour of the Church. They have been able not only to beat back their opponents, but to dislodge them from the vantage ground they already occupied. To assail the Church and its "freehold"—to wit, the property which it holds in trust for the nation—is "revolutionary." This ramified organisation takes its stand on the "no-surrender" principle. It will resist every measure antagonistic to the Church. Bishops and archdeacons (who seem to have a special licence to be "political" at their altars) breathe the same spirit. In their charges we could wish nothing better than that every Dissenter, especially those whom these militant Churchmen compliment for not being "political," should read the speech of Mr. Davies. It ought to be in the hands of all Dissenting members of the Evangelical Alliance, and of every minister and layman who proposes next week to be at Birmingham to attend the Autumnal Session of the Congregational Union.

THE FIRST OF OCTOBER.

October opens this year somewhat cheerily. Yesterday was a day that will be remembered as ushering in a new era both for trade and literature. It was then that the Treaty of Commerce with France was converted, in respect of the great bulk of international merchandise, from a promise into a fact, and it was then that the Press of this country was relieved of its last financial incumbrance. In both cases, the spirit of Protection has succumbed to the spirit of Freedom—and in both, the foregoing struggle was as severe as its issue has been decisive.

It is natural that we should give our first attention to the remission of the Paper Duties which yesterday took effect. We will not now address ourselves to a consideration of the important political controversy which the extinction of the Excise Duties on Paper so happily terminated. One can hardly conceive the magnitude of the change which would have been effected in our political constitution, had the House of Lords established their claim to revise the taxational arrangements settled by the Commons. Let the theory of the Parliamentary rights of the Upper House be what it may, experience and usage showed clearly enough that the only effectual guarantee possessed by the Lower House that its deliberations and decisions should not be ultimately overborne, consisted in its exclusive right to determine all questions relating to Supplies granted to the Crown. Upon this right, the conduct of the Lords last year was, as Mr. Gladstone justly described it, "a gigantic innovation." Nobody could be satisfied with a mere protest against it in the shape of barren resolutions. Few, perhaps, anticipated that the protest would have been so speedily followed up by appropriate legislation. We have to thank the courageous wisdom and high-minded patriotism of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for extricating the country from the perilous position in which the Premier had allowed it to be placed—and we cannot rejoice in the abolition of the Paper Duties without gratefully reflecting that the same hand which knocked them away, restored at the same time, and by the same act, the political equilibrium between Lords and Commons which the former had temporarily overturned.

For the first time, the press of the United Kingdom is now substantially free. The duties on Paper operated as a tax upon the transmission of thought, and their restrictive power was most felt within the province of politics. Indeed, it was to check the free discussion of political affairs that the duties were originally imposed—and they answered that purpose to an extent far beyond the cognisance of the public. In the course of a year or two it will be seen how the abstraction by the hand of Government of a heavy annual sum from the Press of this Kingdom, not merely enhanced the price at which political information was to be purchased, but crippled the enterprise, narrowed the means, lowered the tone, and, in some degree, deteriorated the character, of those who undertook to supply that information. We predict with the utmost confidence an immense expansion and a great improvement of the daily press of this country. We have little doubt that, after the lapse of a reasonable interval, every family will have its daily newspaper, and that, under the stimulus of a cheap press, our labouring population will appreciate far more highly than they have yet done the advantages of school education. We anticipate, moreover, with a development of the general power of the newspaper press, a speedy extinction of those overgrown influences which nothing but a practical monopoly could have raised to such a mischievous height. Where we have had one dictator, we shall have in future many counsellors—and the freaks of the leviathan, which none could control because none could imitate, will cease to be indulged in because they will cease to pay. No doubt, we shall have stars of greater and lesser magnitude, and one star will differ from another in glory—but the time is near at hand, we cannot but think, when the political firmament will cease to be dominated by one huge comet, the orbit of which is too eccentric to be calculated, and the tail of which terrifies the ignorant out of their self-possession. The influence of the Press, disturbed by no fiscal restrictions, instead of being gathered up into one focus, will, we venture to anticipate, be far more equally diffused—and in proportion as this becomes realized, every true thought, every just sentiment, every sound principle, will get a fair chance of making itself heard and respected.

Absolute freedom of the press will, no doubt, be followed, at no very long interval, by a wide extension of the franchise. The latter is the true complement of the former. The newspaper-reading classes will not long remain unenfranchised classes. Political power cannot permanently be withheld from political intelligence, and they who take sufficient interest in politics

to watch its daily variations will soon insist upon taking their proper part in influencing these changes. Toryism has always been consistent in objecting to a cheap press—for it means by implication a popular constitution.

The First of October, as we have already stated, consummated another glorious change. Our Treaty of Commerce with France has become operative. The most prohibitive tariff of Europe has given place to a moderately protective one, and we can now exchange the products of our skill and industry for those of the skill and industry of our nearest neighbour. Both countries will reap large advantages from the arrangement—for, in commercial transactions, it is happily not true, that one man's gain is another's loss. We understand that great preparations have been made, on both sides of the Channel, for this event, and, albeit it will necessarily occasion great individual inconveniences and perhaps reverses in a country almost hermetically sealed till now against English produce and manufactures, a general and extensive expansion of trade may be confidently looked for. Possibly, the relaxation of the French tariff may so far counter-balance the losses inflicted upon our commerce by the civil war in America, as to tide us over the worst difficulties of that tremendous disturbance in the commercial world. At any rate, it comes as a welcome alleviation. And it comes, not as a transient, but as a permanent and progressive good. Its best fruits are not its first. Time will multiply and ripen them. Moreover, the change may be expected to be as rich in moral as in material results. A large and prosperous trade between neighbouring countries is a better preventive of war between them than mail-plated frigates, coast fortifications, large military establishments, or legions of volunteers. As the one expands, the others become unnecessary—and a quickened taste for the first tends to kill a taste for the last. No man, however gifted with prescience, can foresee the amount or variety of good that is destined to come out of intimate commercial intercourse between England and France—no one can assign limits to the probable advantages that will accrue to both countries. As usual, the men who have borne the chief part of the responsibility of initiating this revolution have been virulently maligned whilst engaged in the good work—but the time is not far distant when the First of October, 1861, will be looked back upon as the opening of a glorious epoch, and when the names which will be associated with the memories of that day will be held in highest reverence.

Thus, in the midst of darkness there is light—and when the horizon is gloomiest the streaks of a new-born day gladden the heart. What this October has brought to hand will prove the seeds of much greater blessings than those the prospective loss of which we tremblingly deplore. And in both our loss and our gain, we see right getting the upper hand of might. From both, Freedom is securing for the race a higher vantage ground. The abolition of the Paper Duties, the opening of trade with France, and the stoppage of our cotton supplies from America, while their immediate effect upon ourselves will be very different, are equally conducing to the eventual triumph of Liberty. After all, the true is prevailing against the false. The world is not going back. The present is laying the basis of a better future—and what one age sows in tears, another age reaps in joy.

AUSTRIA PASSING THE RUBICON.

THE most recent news from Hungary is startling. A telegram from Pesth informs us that every functionary in that city and county, "from the Palatine down to the lowest employé," has given in his resignation of office—that the members of the Assembly have been prevented assembling by a military force which occupied the building in which their sittings were customarily held, and that the Minister of the Interior at Vienna has ordered the collection of taxes by military diktat in those districts in which it had been suspended during the harvest. The Schmerling administration have passed the Rubicon. The breach between Austria and Hungary is becoming irreparable. A whole nation is about to be deprived of civil government, and to be virtually placed in a state of siege. Brute force is to be entrusted with the execution of law, and society in Hungary is to be ranged into two classes—soldiers and subjects.

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The Board of Trade returns for September do not diminish our apprehensions for the future. Our exports for the month have fallen off 8½ per cent., and for the first eight months of the year there is a decrease of 6½ per cent. The almost total cessation of our trade with the United States is shown by the fact, that while in August, 1860, the value of the exports of leading manufactures was 1,175,995*l.*, it had fallen in the same month of this year to 188,014*l.*, or barely one tenth. But our trade with other countries, especially France, has increased, and now that the new French tariff is in operation, a considerable extension of commerce with our neighbours across the Channel may be hoped for. It may be also expected that the large quantities of cotton that are reaching us from India will be paid for in manufactured goods. The mere fact that in spite of the prostration of the American Union, our best customer, our exports for the first eight months of this year have been 82,575,126, or only 6½ per cent. less than in the corresponding period of 1860, and 4½ less than 1859, is striking evidence of the buoyancy and extent of British commerce, and justifies the hope that we may pass through present difficulties without disastrous results.

GENERAL FREMONT'S PROCLAMATION.

THE *Times*, we observe, argues as though President Lincoln had disowned General Fremont's proclamation announcing the liberation of the slaves of insurgents in Missouri. This construction is not warranted by the terms of the President's letter to his subordinate. The General is required to modify his proclamation so as to bring it into harmony with law. In the last Congress an Act was passed "to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes," the

practical effect of which would be to set free the slaves of rebels engaged in war in every State. General Fremont issued a proclamation, in which the declaration of emancipation is made on general grounds; the President prefers that it should be carried out in strict accordance with the Act of Congress. Hence the difference between the two Republican chiefs would appear to be rather one of form than of principle, nor does it appear that the interposition of the President has been resented. General Fremont is at liberty to set free the slaves of any individual holder found in arms against the Federal Government, and he has availed himself of this power. Two slaves have by orders, dated as late as Sept. 12, been "for ever discharged from the bonds of servitude." This is but a beginning; but it is a proof that the Commissioner of the Western District does exercise the authority which his proclamation assumes, and that, too, with the sanction of the Executive Government. There are 27,000 slaves in Missouri belonging to masters, all of whom are said to be in arms against the Union. In theory all those slaves are declared free; but General Fremont has not at present the power to carry out the policy of confiscation. We have yet to see whether, as regards the great body of slaveholders in that State, the Confiscation Act will be put in force, or only held in *terrorem* to alarm them into a return to their allegiance to the Union. It is to be feared that emancipation is a weapon which the President will use as a *derrière resort*, not a principle to be the foundation of the Federal policy. And looking at the willingness of Kentucky, one of the great slave States, to remain in the Union, there is little reason to hope that the power of emancipating slaves, which is vested in the executive, will be largely exercised unless events urgently demand such a step.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

THE TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE.

A new pamphlet on the Roman question has been published in Paris, and in some quarters it is assumed to express the views held in high places. The special part of the question dealt with is the guarantee to be given to secure the independence of the Holy See in the event of the temporal power of the Pope over the States of the Church being abolished. The following is an outline of those guarantees:—

The first and most important point is a free Church in a free State, and interpreted in a manner as it has been nowhere else.

Direct nomination of the bishops by ecclesiastical authority, without the intervention of the State, the right of Synods and Councils, free correspondence with the Pope, and complete latitude for the publication of Pontifical bulls and charges. The pamphlet explains that all these restrictions were made against the encroachments of a foreign Sovereign, and fall away with the temporal power.

The personal security of the Pope intrusted to the filial loyalty of the King of Italy, and the independence of the Holy See placed under the guarantee of the Powers. The person of the Pope inviolable, as well as that of the members of the Conclave.

The countries which formed the States of the Church and the patrimony of St. Peter will be according to the wishes of the populations united to the kingdom of Italy.

Rome, capital of Italy, remains the seat of the Sovereign Pontiff.

His Holiness will exercise the Pontificate while conserving all the honours which he has enjoyed.

The Ambassadors, Ministers, &c., of the Powers sent to the Holy Father, as well as the Ambassadors, &c., of the Pope to the foreign Powers, will enjoy all the immunities and privileges of the Corps Diplomatique.

The Pope to conserve his propaganda, his penitentiary, and his archives.

The landed property and palaces of the Pope, both in town and country, will be exempt from all taxes, jurisdiction, and domiciliary visits.

The Church of St. Peter and the Palace of the Vatican, with all its dependencies, belong to the Pope and his successors.

The Holy See will receive, as a sort of tithe, public revenues from his former States. For this purpose a perpetual *rente* of — will be placed on the Grand Livre of the public debt of Italy.

Each Power is invited to contribute an annual income proportionate to the Catholic population of the country. The Pope will be allowed to choose as much as possible his cardinals from among the different nations, according to the proportion of Catholics.

A *rente* of — will be given by each nation to the cardinals belonging to that nation.

Each Catholic nation to give a certain number of guards of honour, chosen by the Legate of the Pope, and kept at the expense of each country.

During the election of the Pope no crowd or troops other than the Pontifical Guards to approach the palace of the Conclave within a distance of —.

The King of Italy to take a solemn engagement towards the Governments and people to protect the person of the Pope and the independence of the Holy See.

It is impossible to say how far the writer represents the opinions of the French Government, but the pamphlet certainly expresses the sort of arrangement which has been very generally assumed as the most likely to lead to a settlement of this European difficulty.

The *Opinion Nationale* says that immediately after the Emperor's return to Paris a grand council will be held at the Tuilleries for the settlement of the Roman question, at which council M. de Cadore, M. Benedetti, Count Vimercati, and Prince Napoleon will be present. The fate of the Ricasoli Cabinet will, this journal asserts, depend upon the result of these "grave deliberations."

The Emperor and Empress on Sunday and Monday week attended bull-fights at Bayonne.

The French commercial treaty came into operation on Monday. Paris letters state that in many articles our merchants are taking advantage of it.

The *Constitutionnel* of Sunday says:—"The preliminary negotiations between France, England, and Spain, relative to Mexico, have not up to the present led to any definitive resolution, and have still less, therefore, ended in the drawing up of any convention whatever."

The *Moniteur* says:—"The French military officers who were present at the manoeuvres of the Prussian army have returned to Paris penetrated with gratitude for the kind reception which was given them by the King and the Royal family, and delighted with the frank spirit of cordiality which they met with among the Prussian officers. The officers report most favourably of the fine bearing, discipline, and instruction of the Prussian army, qualities which are so justly attributed to it."

The Great Exhibition of 1862 already creates great stir, not only in Paris and its immediate neighbourhood, but all over France.

On Thursday night at eleven o'clock a terrible accident occurred on the Northern Railway, near the Paris station. Five passengers were killed, three were wounded, and four received contusions. The *Patrie* publishes the following details respecting the accident:—"The express train from Amiens to Paris ran into another train coming from Dammartin at the junction of the two lines. Five carriages of the Dammartin train were overturned. The driver was blown into the air by the explosion of the engine boiler, and fell on the rail without sustaining any serious injury. The Amiens train was not much damaged by the collision. Some of the wounded passengers were brought to Paris, others were taken to the Lariboisière Hospital, and the remainder returned to their own homes. At present the number of the dead does not exceed five, but the reports of the surgeons give reason to fear that this number will be augmented. A judicial inquiry has been opened."

BELGIUM.

The anniversary *fêtes* in honour of the establishment of the Belgian kingdom have been proceeding in Brussels. They consist of reviews of the National Guard, a *tir national*, concerts, theatrical performances, general illuminations, and fireworks. The weather has been rather unfavourable.

The Free-traders of Brussels took the opportunity of the *fêtes* to hold a meeting at the Hotel de Ville. It was numerously attended; but among the orators was a M. Briavoinne, one of the fanatics of the Protectionist party, who made a violent appeal to the meeting, on the injuries Belgium had sustained for a century and a half from the competition of English manufacturers. His vehemence excited some disorder, which required the interference of the police to suppress. The meeting, however, passed a resolution in favour of a commercial treaty with England.

ITALY.

The *Official Gazette* of Turin publishes a circular addressed by Baron Ricasoli to the Italian consular agents, in reference to the natural resources of Italy. Baron Ricasoli says the national flag, to which Venice is still wanting, covers 800,000 tons of shipping, manned by 100,000 sailors. He reminds the consuls that the international engagements of Sardinia are the only ones which are valid in Italy, and that the treaties of the former Italian States are to be considered as abolished. Baron Ricasoli further says:—"The consuls have no political duties. They must, nevertheless, endeavour to exercise their influence according to the views of the Government. They must support the policy of the Government, which, in aiming at the independence and the unity of Italy, wishes to strengthen the peace of Europe; and which, in disengaging the Church from its temporal preoccupation, wishes, nevertheless, to remain devoted to the Catholic religion and to ensure its spiritual independence."

A pamphlet by Father Passaglia, condemnatory of the temporal power of the Papacy, has appeared at Florence, and produced an immense sensation. The journals rejoice at the support thus afforded to the Italian cause by this eminent Italian theologian.

Advices from Turin state that the Minister of the United States in that city denies that he made any application to General Garibaldi to take a command in the Federal army.

It is stated in the official *Gazette* of Turin that the first act of General Della Rovere, the New Minister of war, on entering on his duties, will be the amalgamation of the Southern army with that of Italy. It is rumoured that the King will go to Naples on the 1st of January, and that he will grant a general amnesty on the occasion.

The first sitting of the Congress of the Workmen's Societies was held at Florence on Saturday. Signor Mordini proposed a declaration for adoption by the societies to the effect that they should occupy themselves with politics, in order to acquire strength to resist the Government if it attempted anything contrary to the welfare of the nation—such as the cession of Sardinia, which, he said, had been

universally rumoured. The majority of the deputies present protested against the proposition. When the president had restored order Mordini's proposition, after having been sensibly modified, was adopted by seventy-two against thirty votes. Several members abstained from voting, under a protest that the societies were departing from the fundamental principle of their institution, which was to afford mutual aid.

General Cialdini has dissolved the National Guards of several towns in the Neapolitan provinces for having failed to act with energy against the disturbers of public order.

Great activity prevails in the naval yards of the Italian Government. By the end of next year, Italy will possess a fleet of twenty-three steam frigates of the highest class and several floating batteries. A large naval arsenal is being formed in the Gulf of Spezia, for which sixty millions of francs were voted in the last session of the Italian Parliament. The completion of these preparations will place Italy in a good position among naval powers.

A letter from Turin states that the clauses of the treaty of commerce, which has been for a long time in course of negotiation between France and Italy, have at length been agreed upon, and will be finally concluded when M. Benedetti returns to Turin. This treaty is described as intended to establish the most complete reciprocity of commerce and navigation between the two countries.

Last Wednesday and Thursday some turbulent demonstrations took place in Bologna, caused by the high price of provisions. Several of the ringleaders were arrested. The authorities took precautionary measures. The streets were traversed by strong patrols. On Sunday there was another riotous assemblage of the populace in the streets. They were, however, immediately dispersed. Measures were taken to prevent any further manifestation. Similar riots have taken place at Ravenna and Lugo.

General Cialdini appears to be as great a favourite this year with Saint Januarius as Garibaldi was a twelvemonth back. Notwithstanding the continued exile of Francis of Bourbon; notwithstanding the banishment of the Cardinal Archbishop of Naples; notwithstanding the arrest of several canons and priests of his own chapter, the saint performed on the 19th his famous liquefaction miracle. The ceremony took place in the presence of an immense crowd. Evidently the saint has adopted the favourite policy of existing statesmen, and recognises established facts.

There is a quarrel between the Cabinets of Turin and Madrid relative to the custody of the archives of the Neapolitan Consulate, which the latter have refused to surrender. Thereupon the former threatened to recall their Minister at Madrid, Baron Tecco. The *Opinione*, however, says:—"A telegram from Madrid announces that France has proposed that the archives of the Neapolitan Consulate should be consigned to the French consular agents, who would afterwards transmit them to the Italian Government. It is believed that Spain accepts this proposition."

The *Patrie* publishes in its private correspondence from Florence details of a Mazzinian expedition into the Roman States. They started from Genoa in the *torre* *Madona di Buon Soccorso* to the number of 100, and were captured by the Customs guard the moment they disembarked at Portigliore, opposite the island of Elba. Papers found on board and arms and ammunition show that a descent was meditated on the Papal territory.

The small band of reactionists commanded by Borgès has been beaten by the Italian troops. The greater number of them were afterwards made prisoners by the peasants. Borgès himself, with a few men, is still at large, but it is hoped that their arrest will soon be effected. The trial of Christian has commenced.

ITALY AND PORTUGAL.

MADRID, Sept. 30.

The *Correspondencia Autografa* of to-day asserts that it has received information from a reliable source, that a marriage has been arranged between the King of Portugal and the Princess of Savoy.

ROME.

EXECUTION OF AN INNOCENT PERSON.

The execution of a man named Locatelli on the charge of killing a Pontifical gendarme has excited much sensation, especially as his innocence has since been proved. On the 21st of last June a body of Papal gendarmes marched down the Corso, dispersing a crowd; hustling, driving, trampling down, slashing with their sabres men, women, and children. There was a scuffle on this occasion; and in the heat of the affray one of the gendarmes was mortally wounded. Locatelli, it appears, was in the crowd, and no doubt resisted the brutal violence of the Papal bullies; but it was proved that he carried no weapon bigger than a pocket-knife, and that this little knife was picked up immediately after the scuffle without a drop of blood upon it. The evidence against Locatelli was, as it is rumoured (for the trial was with closed doors, the depositions written, and the witnesses not named), that the valet of the French Commander-in-Chief saw from a second-floor window the man who struck the fatal blow, and identified him afterwards; though Locatelli had actually been trodden under foot by the rush of gendarmes, and dragged out crushed and bleeding from the throng. Respectable eye-witnesses of the street-fight were ready to swear that Locatelli was not the man who had dealt the blow at the gendarme; but these respectable people were probably suspected as "liberals," and so their

evidence could not be taken. According to custom, one week interposes between the sentence of the Sacra Consulta and the "pleasure" of the Sovereign. But Pius IX. had a character to lose, and an example to set to civilization, so he signed and sealed, and delivered out of hand. Consequently Locatelli was executed on the 21st.

When informed that he was to be executed next morning, he merely replied, "Very well; I die an innocent man. I request that no one may be admitted to disturb me." Nor could any of the priests, Passionist monks, or official comforters, who exert themselves on such occasions to induce criminals to confess and receive the sacrament before submitting to death, prevail upon Locatelli to accept of the last consolatory offices of religion. At half-past seven, half an hour's grace having been ineffectually granted for the prisoner to repent in, he was led to the scaffold, the rolling of drums drowning his shouts of "Viva l'Italia!" "Viva Vittorio Emanuele!" and similar political rallying cries. Courageous to the last, Locatelli firmly ascended the scaffold steps, whence he would fain have spoken to the crowd had he been permitted, resisted the last efforts to convert him made by a Capuchin monk on one side and a Passionist on the other, averted his head from the crucifix, and resigned himself calmly to the hands of the veteran headsmen, Mastro Titta, who, assisted by two stout Adjutants, was so rapid in his office that the gasping exclamations of the spectators, "E fatto!" seemed rather one of surprise than of horror.

On the 26th, a Roman emigrant, named Jacques Castucci, presented himself before the public prosecutor in Florence, and confessed that it was he who caused the death of the Pontifical gendarme. He said his object in making this confession was to prevent the execution of a man named Locatelli, who had been wrongly convicted of the crime. This statement was at once forwarded to Rome, but, unfortunately, it arrived there too late—Locatelli had already been executed.

The *Correspondance Bullier* confirms the news received by private telegraph of the Pope's illness. It states that he has attacks of fever, and is suffering still from erysipelas. His state is said to be aggravated by his unwillingness to obey the injunctions of the medical men. "He wishes to forget that he is seventy years of age," says the letter from which this information is derived.

A letter from Rome, in the *Débats*, gives the following as the address of the Pope, at the marriage, a few days ago, of the brother of the Grand Duke of Tuscany to the sister of Francis the Second:—

At this moment (said His Holiness) you are compelled to live in a foreign country, and it is not without a purpose that God permits political shocks which have such consequences. God permits them in order that in misfortune and solitude each one may better understand his duties and acquire strength and wisdom to fulfil them. When misfortune shall have purified and strengthened you, Providence will not be long in bringing you back to the kingdom of your fathers, for it is impossible that the day of justice should not arrive. The time will come foretold by the Holy Spirit, in those words, "Veritas de terra orta est, et justitia de coelo prospexit." In the meantime, I bless you with all the outpouring of my soul, that you may be happy. With you, Archduke Charles, I bless your aged father and mother; with you, Marie Clementine, I bless your pious mother, from whom you are now separated.

At these words the Queen Mother shed tears. The Princess Clementine, who is sixteen years old, was dressed in white, and wore a crown of flowers upon her head. The archduke wore the uniform of the order of Pius, with which he has been recently decorated by the Pope. The Queen, the wife of Francis II., wore a very elegant rose-coloured dress. The Queen Mother was in black.

On Friday last a consistory was held, when the following prelates were elevated to the rank of cardinals:—The Archbishops of Chambéry, Burgos, Compostella, the Bishop of Viterbo, the Papal Nuncio, Mgr. Saccioni, Father Panebianco, and Bishop Quaglia. The death of the Patriarch of Venice, who was also to have been appointed a cardinal, was announced in the Consistory.

The Roman correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—

I regret very much to tell you that there are symptoms just now of an expectation, on the part of the French authorities, that they will stay in Rome throughout the winter. General Goyon plainly said as much in conversation at a friend's house a few days ago. The leases of some buildings occupied by the French as military storehouses have lately been renewed by the municipality for another period of six months; lodgings have been retaken for some of the officers, and, as you are aware, two fresh regiments have arrived, while the 25th and 40th, which those were to have relieved, are still, I believe, in the Papal States. All this bodes a postponement of the solution of the Roman question, which in the secret purposes of Napoleon III. may perhaps depend on the compliance of Italy with his far-reaching European schemes. I hear some of the more sanguine and confiding Romans talk of the proposed Imperial interview with the King of Prussia as an event which may bring them relief.

The same writer says that the conclave at Frascati, under the Count de Trapani, have organised a plan for dispersing through the late Papal dominions of Umbria, the Marches, and Romagna a number of the Pontifical soldiers and gendarmes to be released for that purpose from their regular service, and to be employed, each man in his native district, under the direction of the parish curates, in sowing dissension and confusion against a day when Austria, with the expelled dukes and despots of Italy in her train, may reap the harvest of another war.

This project for disseminating through Central Italy the elements of internal disorder had obtained a previous sanction, not only at Vienna, but at Paris—that is, from the enemies of Napoleon III. and of his policy at home as well as abroad. It seems impossible that M.

de Cadore, or M. de Grammont, or even General Goyon, can remain blind to these intrigues among their Imperial master's foreign and domestic foes. Some of the discharged Pontifical servitors under this agreement have already gone hence into Umbria, to earn, if their new oaths may bind them, the twenty-five baiocchi promised for their daily pay, besides which incitement they are furnished with scraps of a surplice enclosed in small pockets, and hung round each man's neck for a token or talisman of the Church's cause, which he is pledged to maintain.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The building in which the sittings of the Assembly of the Comitatus of Pesth are held was occupied on Sunday night by the military, and the members were prevented from assembling by force. During Sunday and Monday large crowds assembled before the building where the sittings of the Assembly of the Comitatus are held. The surrounding streets were occupied by troops. A Lieutenant, with his sword drawn, forbade the Deputies to enter the building. The Magistrate of the Comitatus of Pesth had tendered his resignation. On leaving the Hall of Assembly more than 5,000 persons assembled to accompany him home. They were followed by military patrols. When the people reached the Palace of the Obergespan the magistrate delivered a speech, to which the Obergespan replied. The crowds then voluntarily dispersed without committing any disturbances. All the functionaries in the Comitatus of Pesth have tendered their resignation, thus leaving 600,000 inhabitants without any administration.

The Pesth custom-house officers having seized some smuggled tobacco, the informer, a woman, was furiously pursued by the people. The gendarmes and military, who afterwards came up, were received with hisses and derisive cries. The military made use of their arms and several people were wounded. Numerous arrests were also made. Among the cries raised by the people who endeavoured to prevent the removal of the confiscated tobacco was "Eljen Garibaldi!" or "Long live Garibaldi!"

The Minister of Finance has issued a decree, ordering the collection of the taxes by military execution to be vigorously proceeded with in those parts of the country where it had been suspended on account of the harvest. No more forbearance will be shown.

The *Oesterreichische Zeitung* has a most desponding correspondence from Pesth, declaring that things are going from bad to worse, and that a crisis must come; that there is the strongest opposition to the new authorities which replace the dissolved county committees and municipalities; in short, it paints things in the blackest colours, declares that young men in the full Honved uniform, with red cockades, are seen in the streets, and that peaceable citizens are uneasy; all of which must be taken with a very large grain of allowance. The *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, which has frequently had good information from Hungary, publishes the following letter thence:—

In several places the troops have carried off with them magistrates, notaries, and even presidents of tribunals, because, after several weeks of military quartering and vexations of all kinds, they had found it impossible to extort the taxes from the stubborn parishes. At Misztöfalva, Imperial uhlans cut the nose off Count Karolyi's forest keeper on account of refusal to pay taxes. Soldiers forced their way at midnight into the residence of a lady of a high municipal functionary, and penetrated even into her sleeping room, and she was saved from gross ill-treatment only by the accidental appearance of her husband. All this is done in the name of civilisation; it is to be regretted that it so strongly resembles what used to occur in the days of Turkish despotism.

The Transylvanian Diet is to assemble at Karlsburg on the 4th of November.

Thereports circulated by some German newspapers, in reference to a proposed meeting of some members of the Austrian Reichsrath with the leading members of the Hungarian Diet, are without any foundation.

PRUSSIA.

THE FUTURE POLICY OF PRUSSIA.

A leader in the *Journal des Débats* on Prussian affairs, coupled with a letter from Cologne giving details of the Ministerial conference there, has excited a good deal of attention from the belief that the information was based on semi-official intelligence from Prussia. The letter states that the Ministerial Conference has for its object not merely the arrangements relating to the coronation, but a number of important questions, such as the visit of the King to Compiegne, a possible visit to Vienna, the recognition of Italy, the position of Prussia with regard to the Unitarian agitation in Germany, the coming election for the new Chambers, the army and finances,—for the impression still lasts that war may arise from the present complicated situation of Europe.

As for the visit of the King to Compiegne the letter says that it is merely a visit of reciprocity for that made by the Emperor to the King when staying with his daughter, the Grand Duchess of Baden. M. de Bernstorff will, however, accompany the King.

As for the immediate recognition of the kingdom of Italy, opinions, the letter says, are divided in the Conference. A month ago there was every probability for it. Both Prince Hohenzollern, the Minister President, and Schleinitz, were for it, and the first announced it to his brother-in-law Pepoli, while the Prussian Minister at Turin likewise informed the Italian Government of the good disposi-

tion of his own Government. The attitude of the Chambers, favourable to Italy, is supposed to have had to do with these good resolutions. But these, the letter says, have changed now, and both the King and his new Minister of Foreign Affairs are for an indefinite adjournment of the recognition. The reasons which induce them to take this view are supposed to be that the kingdom of Italy is not constituted. There is the civil war in the South. Rome is not yet the capital, and there is no Italy without this. Venice is equally indispensable. When all this shall have been done, then it will be time to deliberate. To recognise the kingdom now would be to recognise the unity of Italy, and encourage the secret societies in Germany. If there was a war it would be on the Rhine as well as in Italy. By recognising the state of things in Italy Prussia might compromise the German interests and Austria might complain.

According to the *Journal des Débats* there have been frequent and intimate interviews between the King and his new Minister at Ostend, in which the latter showed himself free of any party feeling and predilection. He saw the isolation of Prussia, and the necessity of an alliance; he would perhaps, have, given the preference to England, but he makes himself no illusions about the difficulties created in England by an arrogant and intractable public opinion. He would not therefore rely on such an alliance exclusively. He excludes no alliance, but would incline himself to a French alliance. It would have all the advantages and none of the disadvantages of an English alliance, while it would be the surest means to quiet all apprehensions in Germany and allow the Government to make the necessary reforms. But in spite of this leaning towards France, M. de Bernstorff has no *parti pris*, he refuses nothing and is ready to accept everything.

The *Prussian Monitor* of the 26th inst. publishes a Royal proclamation announcing that the King will remove his Court to Königsberg on the 14th of October, and that his coronation will take place there on the 18th, together with that of the Queen, in the church of the Castle, in presence of the members of the two Chambers, and of other witnesses invited for the occasion.

A letter from Bruchsal states that Oscar Becker, condemned to twenty years' imprisonment for attempting to assassinate the King of Prussia, has declined to exercise the right of appeal to the Court of Cassation. He will be transferred to the cellular prison of Bruchsal, where he will be confined for six years. This establishment is conducted strictly on the separate system; each inmate having to select a trade, which he is taught in the prison. Becker has chosen that of a cabinet-maker.

DENMARK.

It is asserted in the Copenhagen correspondence of the *Times* that public confidence in the Ministry has been greatly shaken by the concessions made to Germany at the instance of the British Government. In its solicitude to preserve the peace of Europe the British Cabinet has placed a pressure upon both the disputing powers—a pressure which Germany has resisted, and to which Denmark has in some measure yielded. Acting under British advice the Danish Government, which had never admitted the right of Germany to interfere in the financial system of the kingdom, has consented to give up, in the meantime, all contributions from Holstein, other than those specified in the "Normal Budget" of 1856. In like manner the Government, which had all along refused to acknowledge the right of Germany to interfere in the legislation of the monarchy, has agreed to make no new laws in matters affecting the whole kingdom until the constitutional position of Holstein shall have been defined by agreement with Germany. These concessions are excessively unpopular in Denmark, more especially as no equivalent has been obtained beyond a temporary removal of the threat of military execution in Holstein—a threat of which the Danish people do not seem much afraid. So strong, indeed, is the feeling against concession of any kind represented to be, that there can hardly be any doubt that the policy of the present Ministry will be formally disapproved of when the Danish Parliament meets, should it continue to follow the course in which it now runs.

POLAND.

Bills have been posted up and privately circulated in Warsaw, containing an address to the Poles, Lithuanians, and Roumains, calling upon them to send deputations from all the towns and places of the former kingdom of Poland, as constituted in the year 1772, to a solemn meeting to be held on the 10th of October next at Haralla, near Lublin.

The Polish bishops have addressed a memorandum to the Governor of Poland demanding the re-establishment of the former rights of the Catholic Church in that country. The Governor, however, refused to accept it. The bishops then met, and were addressed by the archbishop, who, in his speech, said:—"Let us always stand by the people, and defend the cause of the fatherland, and not forget that we are Poles."

MONTENEGRO.

Letters received here to-day from Ragusa state that symptoms of insubordination had appeared among the Turkish troops in the camp at Balecia, on account of the non-payment of the arrears due to them by the Government. Omar Pasha, it is added, thereupon paid up the arrears.

A telegram from Scutari states that the Turks

would not probably continue hostilities against Montenegro much longer.

The Russian corvette *Soyal* arrived off Ragusa on the 22nd ult.

The recall of M. Tissot, the French Commissioner, is interpreted as an approach of France, in this question, to the views of Russia, M. Tissot being supposed to have been too favourable to the Turks. M. Hequard, who replaces him, was Commissioner when the French fleet interfered in the same question three and a half years ago.

JAMAICA.

Jamaica advices are to the 7th of September. The Legislature would meet, it was expected, on an early day in November, and the Executive Committee were preparing for the approaching session, which it was hoped would be fruitful in measures calculated to promote the true interests of the country. It was rumoured that an organised opposition to Government was intended by the late members of the Executive Committee and their friends, and that every means would be adopted to drive them from office.

The Governor had appointed the Council of the Royal Jamaica Society of Arts to be the "commission or central authority" for communicating with Her Majesty's Commissioners for the International Exhibition to be held in London next year; and they had issued an appeal to the people of Jamaica, calling upon them to prepare and forward articles for the Exhibition.

The results of the recent census had not been officially published, but a careful collation of the returns showed that during the last seventeen years the population has increased over 63,000, the numbers in 1844 being 377,433, and in the present year 441,264. "The returns give—black, 346,374; coloured, 81,065; white, 13,816."

The agent of the Jamaica Cotton Company received by the English mail steamer of the 21st ult. a supply of cotton seed, which was being distributed to parties desirous of trying the cultivation of the plant, and it was anticipated that a good number of specimens of Jamaica-grown cotton will be forwarded to the Exhibition of 1862.

The first sale of property under the Encumbered Estates Act was advertised, the estate being Wortley-park, one of the most valuable sugar plantations in the island, owned by the Hon. George Price, and the sale was ordered on the petition of the late Lord Dunsany's executors.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Sir George Grey left for New Zealand on the 15th of August.

A disturbance among the Zulu Kaffirs about the succession to their Government had nearly involved the colony in a frontier war with the natives. The Zulus had planned an inroad on a large scale into Natal in order to seize two young Zulu chiefs who had taken refuge there. Timely information, however, reached the colonial authorities, and the troops at Cape Town were at once sent up. This movement intimidated the natives, who now say that an inroad was never intended.

The volunteer corps did garrison duty in Cape Town during the absence of the regular troops.

Parliament was prorogued on the 14th August. A proposed vote of 10,000*l.* towards the support of the troops had been rejected by the Legislative Council. An indignation meeting had been held in consequence, at which resolutions were passed expressing the desire of the colony to make some contributions towards its defences. An act had been passed for the establishment of a telegraph between Cape town and the frontier to be subsidised by the Government.

The Assembly had unanimously decided in favour of a fortnightly mail *via* Mauritius.

The occupation of No Man's land by Adam Koks had been the subject of debates in Parliament. Nothing definite, however, resulted from the debate, and the question is set aside for the present. This was considered very injurious to the interests of the country. The drought had terminated, and copious rains had fallen. The prospects of the season were good. Business at the Cape was very dull.

Mrs. Livingstone was at Cape Town, intending on the first opportunity to join her husband, the celebrated traveller, at the Zambesi.

The Colonial Government being unable to render pecuniary assistance the local Commissioners for the Great Exhibition have resigned.

CHINA.

Intelligence from Hong Kong comes down to Aug. 12. The usual contradictory rumours as to rebels floated about, and trade at the Yang-tze and Northern ports was again becoming active. The exploring party whose return was noticed last mail found the rebels in force in the province of Se-chuen; and a missionary, writing from the city of Chun-king, in that province, under date of May 15, gives lamentable accounts of the state of the country. He estimates the number of insurgents at 300,000 men, and adds that the Imperialist troops are as great ruffians as the former, and invariably finish every work of plunder begun by them. One of the missionary body, aged seventy-five, died on the 5th of May, in his flight from the rebels, after a residence of forty-two years in the country.

The English travellers, among many interesting facts, state that above Wan (Lieu), wheat, barley, and peas, tobacco and poppy were everywhere seen. At an island named, from the day on which they passed it, St. George, its whole surface

and that of the surrounding country, to the tops of the highest hills, were crowded with poppy, and from that place to Chun-king (named above), a distance of about seventy-six miles, with the exception of a few patches of wheat and tobacco near the villages, nothing but poppy was grown as far as could be seen on both sides of the river. These facts, taken from a memorandum prepared by Lieut. Colonel Sand, of the 17th Lancers, one of the party, are of much significance in reference to the future supply of the Indian drug and the revenue derived from it. It also proves that so extensive a cultivation can only be the result of an internal demand for native opium of many years' standing.

The rebels are reported to be approaching Shanghai with an army of 100,000 men. Nankin is still closely invested by the Imperial troops.

The port of Tai-Wan-Foo, in Formosa, has been opened under the treaty. Mr. Swinhoe has been appointed British Vice-Consul there.

The Chinese customs and the working of the new treaty cause much dissatisfaction to the whole mercantile community. The Chamber of Commerce has summoned a meeting to consider the question.

The neighbourhood of Canton is flooded.

JAPAN.

THE ATTACK ON THE BRITISH EMBASSY.

Details of the murderous and evidently premeditated attack made on the members of the British Legation at Jeddo on the 5th of July have been received. On that night the members of the Legation had just separated to go to their beds in peace, when the low straggling house was assailed at several points by an armed band. Thundering blows were heard at the doors, and in another minute the passages and most of the rooms of the dwelling were filled with assassins, armed with the two-edged sword of the country. The inmates, six in number, seizing whatever weapons came to hand, rushed forward to repel the invaders. Mr. Lawrence Oliphant appears to have first encountered the ruffians, and, taken at a disadvantage, received more than one severe sword wound, and would have been murdered had not Mr. G. Stanton Morrison, who was provided with a revolver, shot one of his assailants dead. Mr. Morrison was himself subsequently wounded. By this time the fighting had become general throughout the house. The apartments of the Minister Plenipotentiary, Mr. Rutherford Alcock, were sought out, it being the especial mission of the invaders to murder that gentleman; but happily they missed their way, and spent precious time in breaking into empty rooms. This delay gave the Yaconins—armed men attached to the service of the Minister by the Government—opportunity to come up, and the strangers were finally driven out of the house. The battle appears to have raged for a short time subsequently in the garden. The remainder of the night was passed by the members of the Legation, on the watch, and as soon as daylight permitted, a survey of the scene was made. When the list of casualties came to be made up it was found that five of the assailant Japanese had been killed, and one severely wounded, while of the Yaconins, seven were wounded and one killed. Two gatekeepers, who had resisted the entrance of the ruffians, were severely wounded. On a closer examination it was found that every post and beam in the house bore witness to the weight and number of the sword-strokes which had been dealt in the darkness and confusion of the encounter. No attempt seems to have been made to plunder the place, but dagger-thrusts in the mattresses showed with what animus the bandits had effected their entrance.

Mr. Alcock was still at Jeddo, but most of the members of the Legation took refuge at Yokohama. In that place all was quiet on the 29th of July, but a very uneasy feeling prevailed among the foreign community. Mr. Alcock was still at Jeddo, and her Majesty's ship *Ringdove* was there for his protection. Her Majesty's ship *Actæon* and two gun-boats arrived at Yokohama on the 27th of July, and the Algerine was entering the bay of Jeddo on the 29th.

Whether all this is part of a concerted policy to hamper and fetter foreign intercourse with the country, or whether it arises from real uneasiness, caused by a consciousness of weakness on the part of Government, is as yet unknown; but many disbelieve in the strength of the Imperial Government, and consider it liable to be overthrown at any time.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The *Nationalités* of Turin announces that Gen. Klapka, like General Garibaldi, has refused to take service in the Federal army in America.

The Benghazi and Alexandria section of the Malta and Alexandria submarine telegraph cable has been successfully laid.

The subscriptions to Count Cavour's monument now amount to 89,965*l.* The list is to be closed at the end of the present year.

A proclamation issued by the Grecian Ministry declares that the young man who attempted the assassination of the Queen is insane.

An accident on the Northern Railway, near Paris, on Thursday night, resulted in the death of five passengers. Several others were injured. The cause of the calamity is not stated.

A very dreadful naval catastrophe is reported. A Russian line-of-battle ship, named the *Swellana*, carrying 100 guns and 800 men, has been lost on the coast of Japan, and it is said that all the crew have perished.

The corn harvest has been most abundant this year in Hungary, and enormous quantities are in consequence being sent off by railway to the countries of western Europe. It is said to have had the effect of

making the rural population better disposed to pay the taxes to the Austrian Government.

MARRIAGE OF PRIESTS IN FRANCE.—The grave legal question as to the validity of the marriage of priests is about to be submitted to the Civil Tribunal of Périgueux. A priest who has been debarred from the exercise of ecclesiastical functions, resolved to marry a young woman of Deuville, near that city; but the mayor of the village refused to perform the necessary formalities, and accordingly the priest has brought an action to try the question.

THE ALLEGED TREATY FOR THE CESSION OF SARDINIA.—The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* gives an account of the means adopted to hoax the people of England into a belief that France was going to pounce upon Sardinia. Certain persons, it appears, were furnished with a forged document purporting to be a copy of a convention between Count Cavour and the French Emperor for the cession of Sardinia, and which copy, it was given out, had come to the hands of the Austrian Government through the treachery of a Foreign-office clerk. Notwithstanding, however, all the exertions of the propagandists, the affair took no hold upon the public mind; but after Count Cavour's death the visit of the Archduke Maximilian to England was thought a good opportunity for renewed efforts, and Mr. Roebuck, M.P., having swallowed the story, the fraud may be considered to have been partially successful for a time.

THE FREE BLACKS OF THE UNITED STATES.—The following statistics of the free blacks resident in the United and Confederate States have been compiled from the recent census returns. The number in the Free-labour States, the District of Columbia, and the Territories, is 223,073; in the adhering Slave States, 116,570; in the eleven Seceded States, 131,401; grand total, 481,115. The free blacks in the Free-labour States are thus distributed:—The six New England States, 23,141; New York, 47,998; New Jersey, 24,947; Pennsylvania, 56,373; Ohio, 86,225; Indiana, 10,869; six other North-Western States, 17,248; California and Oregon, 3,947; District of Columbia, 11,107; the Territories, 229. In the adhering Slave States there are—Maryland, 83,716; Delaware, 19,723; Kentucky, 10,146; Missouri, 2,983. In the Seceded States there are—Virginia, 57,579; North Carolina, 30,097; Louisiana, 18,638; South Carolina, 9,648; seven other Confederate States, 15,439.

THE POPE AND THE EMPEROR.—The *Nazione*, of Pope and the Duc de Gramont, occasioned by the order given to a Signor Venturilli, a Sicilian, naturalised in France, to leave Rome within a fortnight. Florence, contains an account of a scene between the "Holy Father," said the duke, "I must trouble myself about the matter, for not only is Signor Venturilli a French subject, but he has even been specially recommended to me by a letter from the private cabinet of the Emperor." "I am really very sorry for it," replied the Pope, "but *causa nobis, notis*, Signor Venturilli must leave." "But"—"There is no but in the matter."—"I pray you, Holy Father, to consider that I shall be obliged to make a report on the subject to my Government." "By all means make your report." "And that I shall be compelled to demand a large sum as a compensation for Signor Venturilli." "Demand it, by all means." "And that the Government of your Holiness will be obliged to pay it." "That remains to be seen."

FRIGHTFUL CATASTROPHE IN AN AMERICAN THEATRE.—The Continental Theatre at Philadelphia was the scene of a sad accident on the 14th. As some female members of the *corps de ballet* were dressing for a ballet introduced into a representation of the *Tempest*, one of them, named Gale, on standing on a settee to reach her dress, was accidentally set on fire by the flame of a gas-jet. One of her sisters—there were three of them—endeavoured to extinguish the flames, but in the effort her own clothes were ignited. The third sister ran to the rescue, and she also was set on fire. In a frantic state they rushed into an adjoining room filled with ballet girls, whose gauze also caught fire, and in a state of extraordinary terror some of them run down stairs and on to the stage, while others leaped from the windows into the adjoining street. All of them were more or less severely—some of them frightfully—burnt, and the result was that six of them died within a few hours of the accident having occurred, and four more were not expected to survive.

THE "NIL DURPAN."

An official correspondence has been published relative to the part taken by Mr. Seton-Karr in the publication and circulation of this drama. The first paper consists of a Minute by the Hon. J. P. Grant, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated June 19, 1861. He states his strong opinion "that, considering our state of more than semi-isolation from all classes of native society, public functionaries in India have been habitually too regardless of those depths of native feeling which do not show upon the surface, and too habitually careless of all those means of information which are available to us for ascertaining them. Popular songs everywhere, and in Bengal popular native plays, are among the most patent and most neglected of those means. I have always attributed our unforwarned condition, when the shock of 1857 occurred, to this popular defect."

This conviction led him readily to assent to the proposition of Mr. Seton-Karr that the "Nil Durpan" should be printed in a private manner, but heard no

more of the matter till he received a copy of the pamphlet.

The second paper is a letter from Mr. Seton-Karr, in which he fully exonerates the Lieut.-Governor from all responsibility relative to the publication, but pleads in extenuation of his own admitted fault "that the duty of bringing such publications as the 'Nil Durpan' or any other such publications, to the notice of Government, is one which it behoves every officer not to neglect, and that in the situation of Secretary he should not have been justified in disregarding the work." He then narrates the subsequent steps:

I take this opportunity of placing on record the fact that, after the termination of the trial of Mr. Long, I considered, looking to all that had taken place, that the retention by me of my appointment might be a source of embarrassment to the Government which I have the honour to serve, and in this view I deemed it my duty on Thursday, the 25th inst., on the day after the sentence, to place the resignation of my present appointment as Legislative Member for Bengal at the disposal of the Lieutenant-Governor, as well as to renounce my right to revert to my previous appointment as Secretary to Government, which had been reserved to me in the event of changes taking place in the constitution of the Council. But his honour did not see reason to act on the power which I then placed in his hands. I now leave the subject in the hands of the Government, and the Lieutenant-Governor will probably do me the justice to believe that if I say no more on this subject it is not because I do not deeply regret the general irritation which has been excited, the attacks to which the Government has been exposed, and the consequences to a very earnest, zealous, and single-hearted missionary, for whom, in his misfortunes, I cannot but feel the deepest sympathy.

The concluding paper is a long resolution from the Governor-General in Council, in which, after recapitulating the circumstances, he blames the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for not having pronounced a formal and public condemnation of Mr. S. Karr's act. The conclusion is summed up in the following paragraph:—

The Governor-General in Council could have wished that these errors had been noticed by his honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, with the gravity which they deserve, as very serious infractions of the Secretary's duty. His Excellency in Council is fully sensible that to have caused, even by inadvertence, a great public scandal; to have thereby embittered the strife of parties and classes; to have wounded, however unintentionally, the feelings of many of his fellow-countrymen; and to have involved others in criminal prosecution and punishment, are, of themselves, penalties as severe as can well be suffered by a zealous and high-minded public servant who has at heart the honour of that Government, which for many years he has served with the highest credit, and which has lately placed him in the foremost rank of its public functionaries. Nor does the Governor-General in Council forget that regret for all this has been expressed by Mr. Seton-Karr in a most honourable spirit, and that he has becomingly tendered to the Lieutenant-Governor the resignation of his office. But his Excellency in Council cannot consider that the Government is thereby absolved from the duty of making sure that the important ministerial functions of the Secretary to the Government of Bengal shall not be resumed by an officer by whom, from whatever cause, they have been exercised with grievous indiscretion:—and in this view it is decidedly the opinion of the Governor-General in Council that, when Mr. Seton-Karr shall no longer have to discharge the duties of his present position in the Legislative Council, he shall not be allowed to return to the office of Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

The following is Mr. Long's reply to an address signed by several rajahs and native gentlemen of India, as published in the *Hindoo Patriot*:—

Gentlemen,—I can offer you no other return for your welcome address than the assurance of my gratitude and my earnest desire to continue my humble labours for the benefit of the people of this country.

In my recent trial the counsel for the prosecution denounced the missionaries for their interference in social questions in Bengal, the Cape, and New Zealand, and pointed to the celebrated case of the missionary Smith in Demerara. Gentlemen, I rejoice that the missionaries in all parts of the world have always been the friends of the oppressed, and I desire for their conduct in this country no more triumphant verdict of approval than that which the Christian public of Great Britain has pronounced on the conduct of the missionaries in New Zealand, and pronounced long ago on Mr. Smith of Demerara.

I read a statement to the court prior to sentence being passed on me, declaring fully the views I entertain regarding the importance of the native press, and of my duty in connexion with it. I also put in a copy of my statement on the same subject, published a month before the trial, and widely circulated; but the learned Judge who sentenced me made no allusion and appeared to attach no weight to those considerations. I am sure, however, they will have much weight with many others in India, and that they will not be disregarded in Great Britain.

If I am spared to accomplish my purpose of returning for a time to that country, I shall endeavour to urge them on the attention of philanthropists, but I desire at the same time to act without any feelings of personal animosity. My anxious wish and my earnest prayer is that the spirit of the Gospel, the spirit of peace and good will, may reign in my heart even when I have to expose the injustice of some of my countrymen.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient, humble servant,
JAMES LONG.

THE UNITED STATES AND PASSPORTS.—Mr. Littlejohn, the United States Consul at Liverpool, has received a circular from the American Legation in London, to the effect that all persons leaving Liverpool for the United States of America must be provided with passports from the respective authorities. It is stated that the consuls of the United States at the different ports in the United Kingdom have each received a corresponding notice.

PUBLIC MEN ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

On Wednesday last the Right Hon. Sir E. Bulwer Lytton was present at the annual meeting of the Herts Agricultural Society at Hitchin, and made a speech chiefly on foreign affairs. In the delivery of Italy from foreign interference, and the substitution of a great constitutional monarchy for a number of discordant despotisms, he greatly rejoiced. He saw also with satisfaction the rise of constitutionalism in Austria, which would alike benefit that country, and promote the best interests of Europe. Our own policy, he said, was that of non-interference; but, being free, we must strongly sympathise with the free, and being manufacturing and commercial, we wished to see that prosperity in other countries which constitutionalism best promoted. Having highly eulogised Earl Russell's foreign administration, and referred to his lordship's complimentary reference to Earl Malmesbury's foreign policy, Sir Edward said he had long foreseen a rupture in America, not from democracy, but from a diversity of interests, and a growing unwilliness; and he believed that the permanent formation of four nations was highly probable. This separation would be for the true benefit of the Americans, as well as for the peace of Europe. Sir Edward added:—"From what I have said you will see I am not one who sees in the separation of America the failure of democracy, for the same thing would have occurred under any form of government, as the State had no single interest in common." The right hon. gentleman concluded his speech with bright anticipations of the future greatness of Columbia, a colony which he was proud of having established, and he hoped his name would be associated with its prosperity.

The annual entertainment given by Frances Anne, Dowager Marchioness of Londonderry, to her Irish tenantry took place on Thursday last in the town of Carnlough. There were some 300 present. The dinner took place in the Town-hall, which was tastefully decorated with flags, banners, flowers, and appropriate inscriptions. After the usual toasts, Mr. J. Kellew (a tenant farmer) proposed "the health of the Marchioness of Londonderry," which was drunk with enthusiasm. Lady Londonderry, on rising to respond, was received with enthusiastic cheers. Her Ladyship, in the course of her remarks, said:—

My Friends,—It is encouraging to believe that these annual meetings really do good, and this is clearly demonstrated by the improvement you make; and the bringing us together affords an opportunity of cultivating a kindly feeling between landlady and tenant (hear); besides I have the vanity to fancy that my lectures and warnings have been of service (laughter and cheers), because you well know that, although my advice is given in all due humility, yet it is always with a sincere and anxious desire for your own good. (Applause.) And while I deplore that the state of things as regards your farms, your houses, &c., is far, very far, from what I could wish, still there is no doubt progress has been made. The simple fact that in 1853 only 27 acres of flax were in cultivation, and in 1861 it is increased to 150 acres (great applause), speaks volumes. On the other hand, I grieve to hear that, in defiance of all warning and advice, you have planted the potato in far greater quantities than you ever did before, and mark how fatal this has been and how universal has been the blight, and let me entreat you to beware how you repeat the experiment. (Hear, hear.) A spirit of enterprise is shown among you by the increased number of competitors for prizes for the best cultivated farm. . . . I hear the different schools on the estate are prospering and progressing, and thanks to the excellent system and valuable aid from the National Board, there are good schools in almost all the townlands, and it is really your fault if your children are not properly educated. (Hear, hear.)

Among the subsequent speakers was Sir Hugh Cairns, M.P., who dwelt at some length on the improved agricultural prospects of Ireland.

THE CANADIAN OIL REGION.

The *Toronto Leader* recently contained an interesting account of the Canadian oil region. At a distance of twenty-four miles from the Wyoming station of the Great Western of Canada Railway is the township of Enniskillen, in which the most productive oil wells in America are situated. The township is about eleven miles square, and at its extreme south end a creek runs through the oil-producing district, which is called after it "Black Creek." The township is only partially cleared, very level, and the soil a stiff clay. Along the banks of the creek are wells every few rods, and in every stage of progress. Some of them are what are called surface wells, and are only sunk to the rock. Sometimes, when within a few feet of the rock, the oil rushes in with great force, and has been known to fill wells fifty feet deep and five feet square to the very brim, and flow over in a stream, wasting hundreds of barrels. The oil from these wells is thick, and more difficult to decolorise than that from the rock wells, but when refined makes the best oil, both for lighting and lubricating purposes. The rock wells are generally bored with an auger till they reach the rock, a distance of from forty to seventy feet. Piping is then driven down to the rock, and the drilling is continued by horse-power, and in a few instances by steam-engine, at the rate of from a few inches to ten feet in a day. The rock contains layers of flintstone, sandstone, and sulphate of iron, but consists chiefly of soapstone, from which the oil is generally obtained. There are hundreds of wells already sunk, and it is said that before January the number will have reached 500. At present the oil is conveyed to Wyoming in flat-bottomed boats, which are dragged by oxen along a species of mud

canal, in which they alternately float and slide over the mud for four miles, when their cargo is transferred to wagons, in which it is taken on to Wyoming. The only road to Black Creek from Wyoming at present is extremely rough, and almost impassable in bad weather, but is in process of being repaired and rendered of more use by a contractor who is laying down a plank-road all the way. A charter for a railway has also been obtained, and the place will soon be connected with the main line by a branch from Wyoming. The traffic will be very great, as at present the daily yield of oil, at the lowest estimate, is 3,000 barrels, and will be greatly increased before long. Of the extent to which this substance will come into use, it is simply necessary to say that refined toilet soap, candles superior to wax, oil which gives a light superior to gas, and the best oil for machines yet known, are all to be manufactured from it.

THE RUGBY ROMANCE.

The adjourned examination of Richard Guinness Hill was concluded at Rugby, on Wednesday. Further evidence was taken, and Mr. Philbrick addressed the magistrates for the prisoner. He contended that the prosecution was instituted by the wife from motives of personal revenge and malignity. With regard to the prisoner's alleged pecuniary interest in the suppression of the child, Mr. Philbrick said:—

What were the facts? Under the trusts of the marriage settlement Mr. Hill had a life interest, of which no children, however numerous, could deprive him, in the whole of the fund; so that any interest which he might have in concealing the birth of a child must be some ulterior interest to arise after his death. If there were no children of the marriage, and the wife survived, the property was to go to her absolutely; whereas, if Mr. Hill outlived her he was to take half of the fund, and the other half was to go to her next of kin. There remained the very material fact that the right of Mr. Hill, in case he survived, to take half of the settled fund, was subject to an absolute power of appointment on the part of the wife. If she survived, she had the fund absolutely; while, if Mr. Hill survived, by a single stroke of her pen she could prevent him from touching one penny without her consent. It followed that all attempts to suppress the child must be useless. Mr. Hill must have known that unless his wife consented to the suppression of the child—unless she became a partner in his guilt—he would never get a single shilling of the settled property. Thus the prosecution recoiled with a fearful rebound upon the wife and her advisers; because if Mr. Hill were to profit by the suppression of the child he could only do so, under the terms of the marriage settlement, with the full knowledge and consent of his wife. It was worthy of remark that the 14,000*l.* a year of the first published accounts had dwindled down to 14,000*l.* in bulk. The fact was, however, that the capital did not amount to 14,000*l.*, for the stamp on the marriage settlement would not cover a larger sum than 8,000*l.* But he had shown that Mr. Hill could have no pecuniary motive without full complicity on the part of his wife.

Mr. Philbrick also maintained that it was manifestly impossible that the consignment of the child to London could have been made without the connivance of Mrs. Hill. He would not then enter into the exact nature of the motives which induced Mrs. Hill to act thus, as he was unwilling that those who represented her should know the strength of the evidence which Mr. Hill would bring in support of a charge of adultery against his wife, which would be investigated in due course before Sir Creswell Creswell. As to the actual charge then before the magistrates, he contended that as the registrar, to whom the alleged false return was made, had been, when relieving officer, detected in serious defalcations and irregularities in his accounts, and as he had been dismissed from his office as registrar on account of inaccuracies in the very same register in which was the entry in question, the authenticity of that register was entirely destroyed, and no criminal proceedings could be founded upon it.

In conclusion, he hoped the magistrates would not shrink from the responsibility of saying that the defendant ought not to be committed for trial. No harm could be done, because it would still be open to the prosecution to present a bill to a grand jury if they pleased, while a great injustice would be avoided. He had shown that the alleged pecuniary motive on the part of Mr. Hill had no existence; that Mrs. Hill herself must have been from first to last cognisant of what was going on with the child, especially since the girl Parsons must have told her of the two women whom she saw in London, and that there was not the slightest reason for supposing that the mistakes which appeared on the face of the register-book were the work of Mr. Hill, whose own signature was in all respects genuine. For these reasons he trusted the magistrates would spare Mr. Hill the inconvenience, anxiety, and expense which a trial must entail upon him.

After about five minutes' consultation, the magistrates announced through the chairman that they were unanimously of opinion that the prisoner should be committed for trial, and also that if bail to the amount of 500*l.* by the prisoner himself and 500*l.* each by two sureties was offered, it would be accepted.

A correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* says:—

The wealth of the lady was greatly exaggerated in the first accounts of the case. Lady Burdett, the mother of Mrs. Hill, resides at Brussels, upon an income of 2,000*l.* per annum, terminable with her life. Her estate is managed and the rents of her property collected by Mr. Maltby, the vice-consul of Brussels, and this accounts in a great measure for the intimate knowledge which Mr. Maltby appears to have of Mrs. Hill's private affairs. Mrs. Hill derives pecuniary advantages from the settlement made upon her by the prisoner, and this in some measure, apart from the promptings of maternal instinct, accounts for the

anxiety which has been manifested to have the child identified.

Mr. Hill entered a cause some months ago in the Divorce Court, and should the issue be that he obtain a judicial separation from his wife, the two questions of the paternity and identity of the child will occupy the attention of the lawyers. It is stated there are circumstances which cannot be shown until the case comes before the Divorce Court, which will make it appear that though the child was born in wedlock, its paternity could not with truthfulness be ascribed to the prisoner! That there is some explanation in respect to this long-lost child, which has not yet come before the public, seems clear from the fact, that the brother of Mrs. Hill—Lieut.-Col. Burdett—offered himself as bail for the prisoner.

The stories which have been told of Mr. Hill having come into England from Brussels, disguised and in secret, had their origin in the prolific imagination of one of the keenest "penny-a-liners" of the metropolitan press. During the whole of the week preceding his arrest, he was in London and undisguised. His object in disguising himself with the black whiskers and moustache, was not to prevent arrest, either for debt or perjury; but his friends and himself say, with a far more honourable and praiseworthy object, that of seeing his wife without her knowing him, in consequence of the determined and repeated refusals on her part to allow him to speak to her. Mrs. Hill is a relative of Miss Burdett Coutts, who was always opposed to her marriage with Hill, and who is greatly interested in the proceedings.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

SERIOUS OMNIBUS ACCIDENT TO THE REV. T. CLARKSON FINCH.—In a letter to the *Morning Star*, Mr. E. W. Finch gives the following details of the serious accident that happened to his brother and another gentleman on Wednesday week at Regent-circus:—"The two were sitting on the knife-board. My brother at the end nearest the conductor—on his way home to Notting-hill. Mr. Inkersole, the other sufferer, sat next him. On arriving at the Regent-circus, the 'bus' stopped; and the conductor handed a lady passenger from the inside across the road to the pavement. In the meantime Mr. Inkersole said he would dismount, and was in the act of doing so when the conductor whistled for the 'bus' to go on, he running to overtake it, and so save time—a course often pursued by these men. The consequence was—by the sudden moving of the vehicle Mr. Inkersole lost his balance and fell over, and in endeavouring to save himself caught hold of my brother, and dragged him from his seat, both falling with great violence to the ground. They were immediately taken in cabs to the Middlesex Hospital, where they were promptly and kindly attended to by Dr. Willis, and other medical gentlemen of that noble institution. Mr. Inkersole, though severely cut in his head, was enabled to leave after a time for his home, where he now is, I believe unfortunately, still suffering very much. My brother, less fortunate, had his collar-bone broken, and that in an oblique form; besides being cut in the head and terribly bruised, both externally and internally, necessitating his remaining at the hospital, where everything was done for him which could be, and of which he speaks in the highest terms. I am thankful to be able to add that he was enabled on Tuesday to return to his home, remaining an out patient; but he is very much shaken and still suffers severe pain, and we fear it will be some time yet ere he recovers his wonted strength and energy. 'Tis a serious affair for him, as it would be for anyone similarly situated, being the representative of a public institution (the Countess of Huntingdon's African Missions), and consequently hindering him for a time, at least, from pursuing his vocation."

THE FATAL COLLISION IN THE THAMES, OFF ERITH.—On Thursday, the inquiry, at Erith, into the circumstances attending the collision which took place on the 6th ult. in the river, between the Ipswich steam vessel *Metis* and the brig *Bertha* of Guernsey, by which the lives of Mr. Allen Doyle Dunn and Amelia, his wife, of Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, were lost, came to an end. The coroner occupied one hour in presenting the case to the jury, who, after a long consultation and much division of opinion, at a quarter past ten o'clock returned the following verdict:—

That the deceased were drowned in the Thames by a collision between the *Metis* steamer and the *Bertha* brig; that the accident arose from the want of a proper look-out on the part of the steamer; and that neglect, although not amounting to criminality, is attributable to Henry Fors, captain of the *Metis*.

The coroner was also instructed to request the Board of Trade to institute an inquiry into the whole case.

FALL OF AN IRON BRIDGE AT YORK.—A lamentable accident occurred at York on Friday afternoon. An iron bridge was in course of erection at Lendal, across the Ouse, and one of the girders giving way when being placed in position, the rest of the work shrunk and dislocated, and the whole structure fell into the river. The channel of the Ouse is obstructed by the immense mass of ruin, but the most deplorable result of the disaster is the loss of no less than six human lives. The pecuniary loss is estimated at several thousand pounds.

MURDER AT BIRMINGHAM.—Ann Walker, a woman of loose character, separated from her husband, was murdered on Sunday, in a house of ill-fame at Birmingham, by John Thompson, a wire-drawer, with whom she had been cohabiting. Having first stabbed her in the neck, he threw her on the floor, and cut her throat so deeply that she died immediately.

A WIDOW SHOT AT BY HER SON.—Martin Pearce, the son of a farmer's widow, residing near Beccles, is in custody on a charge of having attempted to murder his mother. After threatening to kill her, he fetched a gun and fired through the keyhole of a room door which she had locked in order to keep him out. After

he had been apprehended, the mother expressed her belief that he intended only to frighten her; but the magistrate before whom he was taken remanded him for further evidence.

MURDER AND ROBBERY AT BILSTON.—The residence of a tailor and draper, at Bilston, Staffordshire, named Bagott, was the scene during Sunday night of murder, robbery, and attempted incendiarism. This person was a bachelor, in good circumstances, but of eccentric habits, and accustomed, it appears, to drink to excess. He lived alone, and one of his workwomen, who attended daily to his domestic affairs, states that on Saturday he was incapable of attending to business, and that at eleven o'clock that night she left him in the same drunken state. At four o'clock on Sunday morning a noise heard by a neighbour led to Mr. Bagott's house being entered, and he was found dead (in the same room in which the woman had last seen him), with a poker lying across his throat—that being the way in which he had been deprived of life. His pockets had been torn and rifled, the house had been ransacked, and the murderers had attempted to conceal their crime by setting fire to the furniture, but the discovery was made in time to prevent this consummation. Two men are in custody on suspicion.

THE RAILWAY CATASTROPHE AT KENTISH-TOWN.—We regret to state that Sarah Essex, one of the sufferers by the accident on the Hampstead Junction Railway, died in University Hospital on Monday. The immediate cause of death was an abscess, the formation of which was between the brain and its membrane. The poor woman had been trephined, and was going on favourably for some time. Bronchitis, however, set in, which no doubt hastened her death. The unfortunate woman has left two children to deplore her loss. An inquest was held yesterday. The jury, after an hour's consultation, returned a verdict of manslaughter against the signalman, Rayner.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Queen and Royal family continue to make excursions in the neighbourhood of Balmoral, ascending the mountains, and visiting the neighbouring lakes. One of these incoog. journeys is described by the *Edinburgh Courier*:—

On Friday her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince Consort, the Princess Alice, the Prince of Hesse, and several members of the royal suite, crossed the Gramscians from Balmoral into Kincardineshire. The royal party passed the night in the lovely village of Fettercairn, her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the Princess Alice in Durward's Eagle Inn; the Prince of Hesse and Sir George Grey at McDonald's Temperance Hotel; and other members of the suite in the house of Mr. Don, merchant there. On Saturday morning her Majesty ordered Mrs. Durward to prepare porridge and milk for breakfast. Mrs. McDonald, learning the quality of her guests, remarked that she was not prepared to serve breakfast to such distinguished visitors; to this Sir G. Grey replied that surely she could serve them with tea, dry toast, and eggs—a remark which was followed by Mrs. McDonald appearing with a breakfast which required no apology. Mr. Durward posted the royal party from the top of Glenesk. He was quite aware who his guests were; but being commanded to maintain secrecy, he did so till the horses were in harness. About a quarter of an hour before her Majesty started, the fact of her presence in the midst of them became known to the inhabitants, who turned out as fast as possible. In the morning Prince Albert, the Prince of Hesse, and Sir George Grey walked leisurely up and down the village, inspected the parish church, the churchyard, &c. The royal party left Fettercairn at a quarter before ten for Balmoral by the Cairn o' Mount road over the Gramscians. Her Majesty's drive from and to Balmoral would extend at least over ninety miles of the most varied and lovely country.

On Saturday Prince Louis of Hesse went out deer-stalking. Earl Russell had the honour of joining the Royal dinner party.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Buckingham Palace from Dover shortly before five o'clock on Sunday morning, attended by Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce and Major Teesdale. His Royal Highness left London in the evening for Balmoral. The *Cambridge Independent* says:—"His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is expected in Cambridge some time next week for the purpose of resuming his academical career in this university. His Royal Highness's residence will be continued at Madingley Hall, and we understand that the same attendants will accompany him."

Her Majesty and Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Alice and the youthful members of the Royal Family, are expected, according to present arrangements, to leave Balmoral either on the 22nd or 23rd instant for Windsor Castle.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston left London, on Saturday, for Broadlands, Hants. Lord Palmerston has consented to distribute the certificates to the successful candidates in the late Oxford local examination, at a public meeting, which is to be held at the Carlton Arms, Southampton, on Friday, the 11th inst.

The *Cork Herald* says that, finding such a crush of passengers, especially ladies, on board the Niagara from the Great Eastern, Prince Alfred most kindly expressed his readiness to give up the large apartments that had been assigned to him, and to rough it during the voyage—an offer which won for the gallant young Prince great applause.

It is rumoured that Mr. Gladstone is disposed to alter the tariff in a sense more favourable to the importation of French wines.

The statements made that both the Bishop of Ely and the Bishop of Ripon are seriously ill are without foundation.

The Earl of Clarendon, who is appointed Ambassador Extraordinary at the coronation of his Majesty the King of Prussia at Königsberg, on the part of her Majesty, will leave town this week, accompanied by his staff, for Königsberg.

The rumour which prevailed a few weeks ago rela-

tive to a negotiation being on foot for the marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with the Princess Alexandrina, of Glucksburg, eldest daughter of Prince Christian, heir-presumptive of the throne of Denmark, would appear to have been not altogether destitute of foundation. It appears certain that the Prince of Wales during his late journey to the continent, to be present at the grand manoeuvres of the two Prussian corps d'armée in the Rhine provinces, met the Princess Alexandrina at Ostend, from whence, after a short stay, she went to her grandfather, the Prince of Hesse, at the castle of Rumpenheim. Before going to Berlin the Prince of Wales likewise went to the same castle. The young Princess has scarcely attained her seventeenth year.

Law and Police.

THE LATE CASE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.—Ward, late cashier to Messrs. Coster and Co., London, who was convicted on Thursday of embezzlement, was sentenced on Friday to six years' penal servitude.

THE HAMPTON COLLISION.—The grand jury at the Central Criminal Court have ignored the bill of manslaughter against Rayner, the signalman, through whose neglect it was alleged that the Kentish-town railway catastrophe occurred. Mr. Giffard, however, for the prosecution, said that he should feel it to be his duty to proceed on the Coroner's inquisition. A postponement of the trial to the next sessions was granted.

THE HOLBORN WIFE MURDER.—William Cogan, charged with the murder of his wife in Holborn, London, in August last, was convicted on Thursday, and sentenced to death. Prisoner had cut his own throat, but had slowly recovered. He was recommended to mercy on the ground that he went home without malice, and that something must have occurred to provoke him to commit the deed.

SENTENCE ON "DR." JONES FOR PERJURY.—D. G. Jones, who pleaded guilty on the previous day to a charge of perjury, was brought up for judgment on Thursday. The prisoner had sworn in the Court of Probate that he was a graduate in medicine of Aberdeen University, a statement which, in his cross-examination, he admitted to be false. Mr. Justice Byles, in passing sentence, remarked that the learned counsel (Serjeant Parry) had stated that he really was a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and that his offence was of a very trifling character; but he must express his opinion that such a description could not, under any circumstances, be properly applied to the offence of wilful perjury. He then sentenced the prisoner to twelve months' hard labour. [The charge of forging a will against Mr. Jones has been abandoned.]

Miscellaneous News.

A NOBLE MANSION in Cheeshire has been the scene of a terrible conflagration. The building was known as Capesthorpe Hall, and was the property of Mr. A. H. Davenport. The interior of the edifice was completely gutted, but, fortunately, much of the more valuable of the contents were saved.

INGENIOUS INVENTION.—Mr. Robert Freeman, of the Bank of Ireland, Dublin, has invented an instrument to count sovereigns, or any other coin, and so perfect is it in all its parts, that it seems an impossibility it could err. Each coin that passes through it is registered on a dial, and no second coin can pass until that is done.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURES.—The progress of this art, and its application to the purposes of instruction as well as amusement, are evidenced by the publication of eighteen admirable views in the Holy Land, published by Mr. Beal, of Paternoster-row. They are intended for use in illustration of the Scriptural history. They are so small in size that they may be carried in a pocket-book, but show equal delicacy of detail and breadth of effect.

CIVIC COMPLIMENTS.—Last year the then Mayor of Southampton, Mr. Perkins, had a silver cradle presented to him in consequence of the birth of his daughter during his mayoralty. The Southampton Town Council met yesterday for the purpose of making arrangements for the presentation of a silver cradle to Mr. Coles, the present mayor of that town, on account of the birth of his daughter—an event which took place a few days since.

COTTON FROM QUEENSLAND.—A prospectus has been issued of the Queensland Cotton Company, with a capital of 50,000*l.*, in shares of 2*l.* 10*s.* The object is to develop the capabilities of the Australian colony of Queensland for the growth of cotton, and it is proposed to employ imported Indian coolie labour. From the unquestionable value of the samples produced in Queensland it is assumed that, whatever may be the nature or extent of the future American supply, cotton can be produced in that colony so as to compete profitably with all other descriptions.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE MR. SAMUEL GURNEY.—On Monday, in the Broadway, Stratford, were opened for the public use a set of drinking-fountains, which, together with a handsome granite obelisk, have been erected in memory of the late Samuel Gurney. The movement originated about two years ago in the mind of a working-man residing in the neighbourhood, who has acquired some local celebrity in connexion with the temperance movement. The obelisk stands some forty feet in height. About sixty-five tons of granite are used in its construction. The fountains, two in number, form a group of lilies, and the whole work has been executed in a very creditable manner by the Chesswring Granite Company.

from the design of Mr. John Bell, the sculptor. Some thousands of persons from the neighbourhood assembled to witness the ceremony, and suitable addresses were delivered by the Rev. A. Ram, vicar of Stratford, the Rev. J. Curwen, the Rev. H. Richard, Samuel Gurney, M.P., and others.

PLYMOUTH ELECTION.—The Hon. William Welles Addington, of Venn Ottery, eldest son of Viscount Sidmouth, has been induced to come forward in the Conservative interest, in opposition to Mr. Walter Morrison.

PHOTOGRAPHING DOMESDAY-BOOK.—Government has notified its intention of permitting fac-similes of the parts of the Domesday-Book relating to each county to be made by photography, in the same manner as that already published for Cornwall. The publication will, however, not be extended to any county until a guarantee of the sale of a sufficient number of copies to defray the cost of its production has been received. Such a guarantee has been given by a few gentlemen of Cheshire, and Colonel Sir H. James, of the Ordnance Survey, to whom the work is entrusted, will commence it.

THE QUEEN AS A "LADY OF THE MANOR."—The Queen of England may be seen galloping on a highland pony along the banks of the Dee, scarcely noticed by the tenantry on her estates. Every Highlander believes he is born a gentleman. In his conduct in the presence of royalty he fully justifies his pretension. Instead of standing and staring in the exercise of a vulgar curiosity as the Queen rides past, he uncovers his head and barely looks at the royal lady, or looks as if he looked not. Those neat white cottages that cluster around the royal property have been built by the Queen. That beautiful schoolhouse has the same royal origin. That lady you may see any day paying a visit to the former, and hearing an examination in the latter, is the Queen of England. The exquisite lichens of endless variety that cover the birches and granite rocks are as expressive and eloquent proofs of the wisdom and presence of the Deity as the pines and birches that have waved in the hurricanes of a hundred years. Even so, those little acts of personal sympathy on the part of the Queen are richer evidences of her worth than the more imposing acts which history records, for in these the woman shines through the Queen, and the Christian glorifies both.—*From "The Queen in Scotland," in the London Review.*

THE VOLUNTEERS.—The *Observer* states that the example recently set by the firm of Messrs. Cook and Co., of St. Paul's-churchyard, of compelling young men in their employ to withdraw from their respective corps, has not wanted followers, for it is reported that several other large City and West-end firms have given notice to their employees that they must either quit their establishments or resign their position as volunteers. The ground assigned for this proceeding is that the time which should be devoted to business is encroached upon by the requirements of volunteer drill, and that the study of matters connected with it so much absorbs the attention of the young men, that their minds are not devoted to the proper discharge of their daily avocations.—The Yorkshire volunteers, to the number of 5,000, were reviewed on Knavesmire last week, by Colonel M'Murdo. The weather was most unfortunate, but in spite of the rain, the volunteers acquitted themselves very well. The evolutions were far more complicated than those attempted last year, and partook more of the character of a sham fight than of a column review. The commanding officers were complimented by Colonel M'Murdo on the efficiency of their men, and the latter avowed he should be perfectly satisfied if he had them in action.

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.—A common hall of the city of London was held on Saturday for the purpose of electing the Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. The proceedings, as might be supposed, excited far more than usual interest, not only in the Guildhall, but through the City generally. The tide of feeling ran strongly in favour of Sir Henry Muggeridge, and the Lord Mayor's ears were greeted with sounds as novel as they must have been unwelcome. Mr. John Jones moved his lordship's re-election mainly on the ground that he had resisted the attempts which, he said, had been made by the present Government "to destroy the privileges of the City." The nomination of Sir Peter Laurie was then moved and seconded amid great disapprobation; but Sir Peter was warmly cheered when Mr. Sheriff Cockerell read a letter from him protesting against any use being made of his name, and declaring that if elected he would not serve. The show of hands was immensely in favour of Alderman Muggeridge, whereupon a poll was demanded on behalf of the Lord Mayor. The poll was opened at three o'clock, and will continue open during the whole of the present week. On Monday afternoon the state of the poll was as follows:—

The Lord Mayor	455
Laurie	327
Muggeridge	223

SWEARING IN OF THE NEW SHERIFFS.—On Saturday, at 11 o'clock, Mr. George Joseph Cockerell and Mr. William Holme Twentymann, who were recently elected to serve as Sheriffs of London and Middlesex in the ensuing year, publicly took the customary oaths and were invested with the insignia of office in the presence of the Lord Mayor, several of the Aldermen, and the principal administrative officers of the corporation, all of whom wore their respective civic robes—the ceremony taking place in the Guildhall. The Sheriffs elect, with their Under-Sheriffs, the retiring Sheriffs (Alderman Abbiss and Mr. Lusk), and several officers of the corporation, had previously breakfasted together at the Albion in Aldersgate-street. Mr. Russell Gurney, the Re-

corder, Mr. Chambers, the Common Serjeant, Mr. Woodthorpe, the Town-clerk, and Mr. Scott, the Chamberlain, with Alderman Abbiss and Mr. Lusk, the retiring Sheriffs, took part in the ceremony of investiture in the hall. There were also present the Master of the ancient Company of Spectacle-makers, to which both the new sheriffs belong; the Rev. Thomas Binney, and the Rev. H. Alston, their chaplains; and several members of the Common Council. Subsequently, in the Aldermen's Chamber, the Sheriffs received from their predecessors the keys of the city prisons, which they afterwards handed to the respective governors. Then, conformably to an immemorial custom, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, the late Sheriffs, the Aldermen, the Under-Sheriffs, and all the high officers of the corporation, repaired to the church of St. Lawrence, Jewry, to hear Divine service and a sermon, which was preached by the Rev. John Davis, the Lord Mayor's chaplain; returning, at the conclusion of the service, to Guildhall to take part in the election of a chief magistrate for the ensuing year.

THE ANNUAL OFFICIAL WRECK REGISTER AND CHART FOR 1860 has been published. Owing to the continuance of bad weather throughout the early part of the year, the total number of wrecks was unusually large, being 1,379 against 1,233, the average for the last six years. The loss of life, however, was only 536, or 264 under the average of the last nine years. 2,152 persons were saved by lifeboats, rocket and mortar apparatus, &c. 21 wrecks took place from not heaving the lead, 2 through intemperance, 35 from general negligence and want of caution, 39 from unseaworthiness, and 5 from defective compasses. The loss of life from shipwrecks on the British coast alone within the last eleven years amounted to 6,883, distributed along various parts of the coast, in the following proportions:—

Farn Islands to Flamborough Head	...	523
Flamborough Head to the North Foreland	...	957
North Foreland to St. Catherine's Point	...	465
St. Catherine's Point to Start Point	...	81
Start Point to the Land's End	...	445
Land's End to Hartland Point, including Scilly	...	330
Hartland Point to St. David's Head	...	440
St. David's Head and Carnarvon Point to Lambay Island and Skerries, Anglesey	...	879
Skerries and Lambay to Fair Head and Mull of Cantire	...	1,453
Cape Wrath to Buchanan Ness	...	197
Buchanan Ness to Farn Islands	...	271
All other parts of the coast	...	842

The number of lives saved on the coast during the last five years by lifeboats, &c., is 11,495. In appealing to the public for subscriptions, the Lifeboat Institution state that the fleet of lifeboats now employed numbers 115, the yearly cost of maintaining which does not amount to more than 20s. per head for each person saved during the year.

THE LATE SUMMER.—Autumn having now fairly set in, we can form some idea of what the year has produced and what it has not. It gave us the severest winter and the earliest spring on record. These were followed by the largest quantity of bloom on the fruit trees ever remembered, but the frosts left us with one of the shortest crops of fruit ever known. Cherries, apples, pears, plums, and wall fruit were alike the sport and prey of the elements, so that even common fruits have become a luxury. The summer has produced a fair crop of wheat and beans, and a good crop of barley and oats, while peas are better than at one time expected. It also produced a good crop of potatoes, the finest for several years past, which have been gathered in the best possible condition, a circumstance which will add greatly to our stock of food for the ensuing winter. The summer also produced plenty of hopbine, which gave promise of a good crop, but it has not been realised. It is an old saying "a good hop year, a good nut year." If that be so we fear the converse is equally true, for there is scarcely a nut to be found, either in the hedge-rows and woods or in the nut-cultivated grounds. As regards walnuts, it has not produced any. Such has been the lengthened dry weather that it has not produced any mushrooms. It has not produced many flies, and every few wasps, and frogs in the fields were never known to be so scarce. The past year has produced a fine summer, but it has not produced its usual concomitants. Taking it as a whole, however, we have much cause for thankfulness. The year has been a very healthy one, a fair crop of many of the necessities of life have been secured in the best possible condition and the prices of food for the ensuing year will be reasonably moderate.

Literature.

Malta, under the Phenicians, Knights, and English. By WILLIAM TALLACK, author of "Friendly Sketches in America." London: A. W. Bennett.

MALTA is interesting in many ways to us Englishmen. Besides being "a principal link between the Eastern and Western worlds," lying in the midst of that midland sea, the shores of which have witnessed many of the greatest events in history, it is an important possession of the British Crown, and the chief station of our fleet in the Mediterranean. Its geographical position gives the charm of great variety to its natural history; and not less has it peculiar attractions in its associations with "Phenicians, Greeks, Carthaginians, Romans, Arabs, Normans, Spaniards, Italians," and with those Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, whose romance of history

belongs especially to the island. Its historical connection with early Christianity, and its modern religious history, add other elements to the interest with which it is regarded. A good book telling its whole story cannot fail to be an engaging and instructive one; and, though much has been written on most of the topics we have adverted to, there was room for such a painstaking and comprehensive survey as Mr. Tallack has given us in this volume. Such a book is open to the exception that it is largely a compilation; and that the story of the Order of St. John, and the illustration of the voyage and shipwreck of St. Paul, may be better studied elsewhere. But its completeness will be serviceable to popular readers; and the evident religious feeling and purpose of the writer, who seems to have been unwilling to omit any part of the moral of his subject, will command the respect of the earnest-minded. There is a large proportion of the incident and observation of a traveller in Mr. Tallack's sketch, as well as the fruit of much reading and conscientious study. In his descriptions he would have produced more lively and pleasing impressions on his readers had he spoken more generally of himself as seeing what he describes; but his impersonal narration approaches too nearly to the model guide-book style, and lacks both the picturesque and human elements that other parts of the book show might readily have been imparted to it. It is a pity that the "I" appears all through the rather meagre section on "The Voyage Out," and the somewhat unnecessary and certainly unreliable prescriptions for sea-sickness; and that it wholly disappears after two pages from the chapter on "The General Aspects of Malta, and the Town of Valletta," which ought to have been the personal kernel of the narrative. But that it still has real pleasantness may be judged from this portion of the account of Valletta:—

"Valletta rises gradually towards the land-end of the peninsula, and, at the highest part of that extremity, a very deep entrenchment is cut right across from harbour to harbour. A walk at the bottom of this fosse is an interesting ramble. It forms a deep and quiet artificial ravine, with perpendicular sides formed of the solid rock, and with continuation walls above.

"The breadth at the bottom is about fifty feet, and is in some places covered with a dense growth of weeds and flowers, and a few patches of prickly pear. The side walls ascend more than a hundred feet on each side, and are bare of vegetation, except a few ferns here and there, or some long handsome trails of the hanging, round leaves of the caper plant. This fosse takes several abrupt turns, and is seldom visited except by a casual explorer. Not a person or animal is in sight except the silent sweep of some startled bird; far overhead one may catch an occasional sound of some sentinel on the ramparts. Where the fosse crosses the top of the peninsula it is less silent, for in that part it passes about eighty feet under the drawbridge leading out of Valletta through the Porta Reale, and which forms the main thoroughfare to and from the country and city. The bridge is supported on lofty narrow piers, like those of a railway viaduct. Besides this main fosse there are others in various parts of the several peninsulas, and of large dimensions.

"The four chief characteristics of Valletta (besides its fortifications) are *soldiers, priests, goats, and bells*. The first are, of course, seen at all times and places, and the constant sound of bugles and military bands, and of the heavy guns from the forts, add considerably to the liveliness of the town. The church bells sound every quarter of an hour, and for a considerable time on special occasions. They are not like the pleasant chimings of English churches, or like a well-tuned ring from a belfry, but are only large solitary bells, suspended in low broad turrets over the churches. Maltese and Italian churches have no lofty towers, but occasionally a dome of considerable size. The bell-turrets are open, and thus display to view a rough apparatus of ropes and pulleys, and, at frequent intervals, the ringers—who are generally boys—are seen pulling away, first with one hand, and then with the other, whilst some of their companions are lounging over the turret balustrade, and shouting to their playfellows below. Large 'tuneless bells' of this kind, scattered about amongst the many churches of Malta, and sounding promiscuously, are of course not very harmonious in their effects. What is deficient in sweetness of sound is, however, made up in strength of tone. The present Catholic bishop has made some attempt to lessen the amount of bell-ringing; but his efforts have not been favourably received by the people in general, who regard the bells as sacred, and as beneficial and protective in their effects.

"Early every morning one hears the tinkling of very small bells. These are those of the goats which are driven in flocks through the streets. Go wherever one will in the town there are goats met with; sometimes in large droves of thirty or forty, but generally in small companies. They are driven from house to house, and milked at the doors. Scarcely any cows' milk is to be had in Malta. Sometimes a number of sheep are mingled with the flocks of goats. These animals, though usually driven in front of their owners, are often seen following them, as in oriental lands, and in accordance with the pastoral allusions in the Bible.

"The priests, of various degree and costume, form a considerable portion of the population of Valletta. Most of them dress in long black robes, with very broad-brimmed hats looped up to a low crown. A peculiar sight to a stranger is the numerous boy-priests seen walking about in full clerical costume, and with hats as broad as their seniors, but with the distinctive dress of knee-shorts and black stockings.

"There are many friars in Malta, chiefly of the Franciscan rule. This includes the Capuchins, who dress in a rough brown serge robe, and either wear sandals or shoes of unblackened leather or go barefoot. They have rope girdles and triangular hoods, but are mostly bare-headed. They have no collar or anything white or black

about them—all brown; and they usually have very rough hair, and are of stout figure and cheerful easy countenance."

A large section of the work is devoted to a subject that has never before received such full elucidation in any general publication on Malta: we mean, the important Antiquities of the island. Mr. Tallack's object is not merely to describe these; but to show that there was a considerable ancient Phœnician intercourse with Malta, and that the existing remains are akin to the Druidical monuments of Cornwall, Brittany, and Stonehenge. We cannot enter into any antiquarian discussion here; but we fancy there is nothing like uniform assent to the position taken up in the closing words of the following interesting passage on the principal Phœnician structure in Malta.

"Hagiar Chem is the most interesting antiquity in Malta, and, on account of its historic associations, may be said to rank amongst the most venerable remains of antiquity in the world. It is a Phœnician temple, resembling, in its style and construction, the British structure at Stonehenge, but on a smaller scale. The name Hagiar Chem signifies 'stones of veneration,' and may be either Arabic or Phœnician, as these languages are both kindred dialects of one family. The word 'hagiar' still signifies stones, both in colloquial Arabic and Maltese. When landing at Malta, on my return from Egypt, with several boxes of geological and other curiosities, the custom-house officer at the quay wished to know the contents of a box of fossils, thinking there might be some wine or spirits in it, from its weight; but on my saying 'hagiar' he understood what I meant, and was satisfied at once."

"Hagiar Chem consists of seven courts, each in the shape of a horse-shoe, or deep semicircle, and all open to the sky, and having their sides composed of large masses of rough unhewn rock. These walls are about ten feet high in most parts, but occasionally higher."

"The entrance from the exterior is by a portal of rude upright stone pillars; but the internal communications of chamber with chamber are through irregular trapezoid apertures in the midst of flat perpendicular slabs of rock. These apertures are four feet high and three broad."

"The whole of the ruins are strewn with rocks and stones of various size. Indeed, so much rubbish had accumulated in the course of ages, that it was not till the year 1830 that the original outlines of the temple were clearly discernible. But, in the course of that year, Sir H. F. Bouverie ordered explorations to be made and many of the encumbrances to be removed. In the course of these operations several peculiarly interesting objects were discovered within the circuit of the temple, such as a number of small hemispherical stones fitting together in pairs at their flat sides; and also seven statuettes of a grotesque rotundity of outline."

"Notwithstanding the ridiculous aspect of the latter, they are some of the most valuable remains of antiquity, and are almost the only relics in Malta of undoubted Phœnician art. They are representations of the seven Phœnician deities called the Cabiri. These highly-venerated powers are mentioned by Herodotus, Eusebius, and other ancient writers. To them was ascribed the discovery of the sciences of navigation, astronomy, medicine, magic, and theology. The word 'Cabiri,' or Caberé, signifies 'powerful' or 'great' ones; and is still used in the Arabic and Maltese vocabulary, in the form 'kebeer.' Temples to these seven powers were erected by the Phœnicians at Berytus (Beirut) and Carthage; as well as, probably, in many other colonies besides Malta."

"Seven is the number of these deities, seven are the divisions of their temple, and there are seven lofty blocks at one end of the pile. These are considerably loftier than the other parts of the enclosure, being each about fifteen feet high."

"The figure is a prevailing form in every part of the outline of these statuettes of the Cabiri. This gives a very lumpy globose appearance to their shoulders, arms, legs, and thighs. Two of them are in a sitting posture; they are evidently females, and have wide robes. A long braid of hair descends from behind the neck of one of these as far as the base of the statue. Four of the males are nude, and the seventh has a broad shield, and is broken off from the knees downward. All of them are alike amusingly stout, and all have lost their heads. All present, in front, the outline of two unequal semicircles. Their summits at the neck, and their bases also, maintain the same circularity of tendency."

"These tendencies to a scrupulous veneration for the circular or semi-circular outline, and for the number seven, are amongst other similar observances which appear to have been religiously followed by the architects of all Phœnician temples. In those on the Maltese islands, or in the remains of them, there is a striking uniformity in these respects; thus showing their common Phœnician origin, and confirming the testimony of ancient authors, and also (by analogy) pointing to the Phœnician origin of the Druidic edifices of Stonehenge, Brittany, and Cornwall."

In treating of the Natural History of Malta, Mr. Tallack supplies much matter that has been accumulated by his own observation and study. A more readable popular sketch of its geology and of its vegetable productions, could scarcely have been penned. Mr. Stafford Allen has valuably assisted him in a very complete but brief account of the birds of the island: and a list is given of all the ordinary, and it is believed also all the more rare, land and fresh-water shells that are to be found there. Here we may add that two appendixes have much importance to the naturalist; the first, a list of marine shells, given in the order in which they are arranged in the Museum at Valletta,—their nomenclature and order being on the authority of Dr. Mamo; and the second, a list of Maltese fish—with their Maltese, English, and scientific names—on the authority of Mr. Medlycot and Mr. Trapani.

Malta is the seat of perhaps the most ignorant and fanatical devotion to Popish observances that is to be found in the world. The narrative of religious festivals, ceremonies, and processions, here given, is a striking one; and presents superstition in all the grotesqueness of its grimace and frightfulness of its moral influence. From many similar instances of absurd solemnities, we take one on "Holy Wednesday."

"The afternoon or eve of Holy Wednesday is a sort of preparatory introduction to the special solemnities of 'Holy Thursday.' On this occasion I attended the service in St. Augustine's Church. At the upper end is a double semicircle of clergy and acolytes, behind the Grand Altar, whilst in front of it is a pedestal bearing a chandelier of fifteen lighted candles, all rising to a point in the middle of the set."

"The whole of the priests are reading and chanting in a mournful tone the fifteen penitential Psalms. As each is concluded, an acolyte comes forward with a lofty rod, bearing an extinguisher at its top; with this he puts out one of the candles. After another ten minutes another psalm is ended, and then another light is extinguished. After the fifteen are thus quenched, the six lofty candles on the great altar are also successively put out, and then any other lamp or light that may be burning in the church."

"Soon afterwards the service terminates by a strange ceremony. All the priests and acolytes, and some of the congregation also, at the conclusion of this solemnly commemorative occasion, finish the whole by knocking loudly on the desks, forms, and floor, with pieces of wood, books, or anything that may come to hand conveniently for making a noise. The acolytes and junior portion of the congregation seem to enjoy this, and enter with great interest on the performance of it. Numbers of young persons come forward to the altar-steps to have a good sight and hearing of what is evidently the best part of the solemnity to themselves."

"When all is over there is a general rush of the junior part of the congregation to other churches, so as to be in time to witness a second sight of the same conclusion, in places where the services may not yet have ended."

"It was explained to me that these rapping sounds are intended as an impressive reminder of the noises made at the Crucifixion by driving the nails into the cross through the body and limbs of our Lord. As to any reverential impressions produced by such a practical mode of commemoration, it appears certainly far more fanciful than real."

"Protestantism in Malta" is represented here only in a few pages on Prayer-meetings for soldiers, and the rather feeble Protestant College; but we suppose there is really little more to be said.

Mr. Tallack's Historic Sketch of Malta, from the earliest times to the present day, is indeed but a sketch, yet gives, with some fulness, an account of the siege of 1565. The whole subject is powerfully attractive; but we are not quite sure that the author has thoroughly warmed to it. The chapter on "Scriptural Associations" has features quite its own, as well as the substance of the materials of Mr. Smith, of Jordan-hill—who has done so much for the elucidation of Paul's voyage—and those of Conybeare and Howson. In some respects the chapter is open to exception; a few practical remarks want both strength and fitness; and we can little admire the extract from Mr. Gilfillan. We find neither truth nor force in such bombastic outbursts as naming Paul "The Tiger of Tarsus," describing him on his way to Damascus as "panting like a hound when the scent of game is getting intolerable," or as "lifting up one last furious glance through his darkening eyes to the face of Jesus." Mr. Tallack's good taste in his own modest, simple, and restrained style, has not saved him seemingly from false admirations. He may, perhaps, take it not amiss if we say, that he may well be more reticent in small things, and less curt and concentrated in writing of great ones. He is so thoroughly genuine, and his literary work is so honest and meritorious, that a friendly critic can but desire a little more robustness and vivacity for him. His book is good reading—being both informing and interesting; and it is likely to be often and long sought to, for clear and accurate particulars of the natural history and the modern social condition of Malta.

The Golden Treasury of the Best Songs and Lyrical Poems in the English Language. Selected and arranged with notes. By FRANCIS TURNER PALGRAVE, Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

"A TRUE national anthology of three centuries"—this has been Mr. Palgrave's aim in the production of this volume;—and he has unquestionably succeeded. It includes all the best songs and lyrical pieces in our language,—whether distinguished for beauty and grace, for vivacity and spirit, for pleasing invention, for rarity of thought, or for depth and truth of sentiment. There are very few pieces that those who have genuine feeling for nature and for human life will deny to be of the highest order; though, perhaps, some other editor, or some reader, not less catholic and impartial than Mr. Palgrave, might have included amongst the best a few that are not to be found here. Some allowances must be made for the difference that so readily may arise as to what is lyrical. Mr. Palgrave has endeavoured to explain and justify his own principles of selection. He admits that he knows "no strict and exhaustive definition of Lyrical Poetry"; but has found "the task of

practical decision increase in clearness and facility as he advanced with the work." We so heartily admire the product of those labours in which Mr. Palgrave has been guided by a few simple considerations, that we shall let him state what they have been.

* What is lyrical? Mr. Palgrave replies:—

"Lyrical has been here held essentially to imply that each poem shall turn on some single thought, feeling, or situation. In accordance with this, narrative, description, and didactic poems—unless accompanied by rapidity of movement, brevity, and the colouring of human passion—have been excluded. Humorous poetry, except in the very unfrequent instances where a truly poetical tone pervades the whole, with what is strictly personal, occasional, and religious, has been considered foreign to the idea of the book. Blank verse and the ten-syllable couplet, with all pieces markedly dramatic, have been rejected as alien from what is commonly understood by song, and rarely conforming to lyrical conditions and treatment. But it is not anticipated nor is it possible, that all readers shall think the lines accurately drawn. Some poems, as 'Gray's Elegy,' the 'Allegro and Penseroso,' Wordsworth's 'Ruth,' or Campbell's 'Lord Ullin,' might be claimed with perhaps equal justice for a narrative or descriptive selection; whilst, with reference especially to ballads and sonnets, the editor can only state that he has taken the utmost pains to decide without caprice or partiality."

It being determined what species of composition may be ranged under the indefinite "capitulary of lyric," the next question to be answered is, What degree of merit should gain rank among the best?

"That a poem shall be worthy of the writer's genius; that it shall reach a perfection commensurate with its aim; that we should require finish in proportion to its brevity; that passion, colour, and originality cannot atone for serious imperfections in clearness, truth, or truth; that a few good lines do not make a good poem; that popular estimate is serviceable as a guide-post more than as a compass; above all, that excellence should be looked for in the whole rather than in the parts; and other such canons, have been always steadily regarded."

The collection is restricted to the works of deceased poets; it would have been, as Mr. Palgrave says, "invidious to apply the standard aimed at to the living;" and it is "unwise to anticipate the verdict of the future," at least in such a case as the preparation of an anthology, that it is hoped may be permanently accepted by the lovers of our lighter verse. The principle of the distribution of the materials may be best and most briefly stated by another quotation.

"The English mind has passed through phases of thought and cultivation so various and interposed during these three centuries of Poetry, that a rapid passage between Old and New, like rapid alteration of the eye's focus in looking at a landscape, will always be wearisome and hurtful to the sense of Beauty. The poems have, therefore, been distributed into books, corresponding, 1st, to the ninety years closing about 1616; 2nd, those to 1700; 3rd, to 1800; 4th, to the half century just ended. Or, looking at the Poets who more or less give each portion its distinctive character, they might be called the Books of Shakespeare, Milton, Gray, and Wordsworth. The volume, in this respect, so far as the limitations of its range allow, accurately reflects the natural growth and evolution of our Poetry."

Mr. Palgrave has appropriately dedicated his volume to Mr. Tennyson—not only as Poet, but personal friend; and has happily enjoyed his "advice and assistance" in completing a work which, also, his encouragement caused to be attempted at all. It seems to us that it could hardly have been more perfect; either as to the range it takes, or the judgment exercised in the admission of the several pieces. There is no song or lyric in the language, possessed of any of the attributes of highest excellence, that is not to be found here. Of course nearly the whole contents will be very familiar to those who have read much; but there are a few things, some anonymous in each period, some bearing names of the early period but little known, such as Barnfield, Dekker, Lylly, Henry Constable, which certainly will be new even to many of those best acquainted with the history and the treasures of our poetry. The great charm and almost priceless worth of the book is that it brings together, in a very portable volume, all that is richest, and dearest, and best known; and that nothing of note, within its scope, can be sought in its pages in vain. The notes are interesting,—containing a "summary" of each "book," which we would rather have called, and have placed, as an introduction to each; and explanations of obsolete words and peculiar allusions; with a few remarks occasionally that are noticeable for their thoughtful and just criticism.

It is an exquisitely produced volume, printed in a very clear letter of the older form, on a deliciously toned paper, and clothed in a somewhat novel and very fitting binding; and its price is lower than that of any book of its pretensions, in all our experience of books.

Cleanings.

Judge Haliburton, M.P., the author of "Sam Slick," is now in Toronto.

The act for promoting the better preservation of salmon came into operation yesterday.

Ten men have lost their lives by an explosion at the South Mostyn Colliery.

Some progress has been made in the project for erecting a monument to the late Richard Oastler.

A worthy deacon, making an official visit to a dying neighbour, who was a very churlish and universally unpopular man, put the usual question, "Are you willing to go, my friend?" "Oh yes," said the sick man, "I am." "Well," said the simple-

mindful deacon, "I am glad you are, for all the neighbours are willing, too."

Joseph Seers, who is now in custody on his confession of the murder of a girl named Watts, at Frome, ten years ago, is insane. He was discharged from the army as a hopeless lunatic.

An American editor once, in attempting to compliment General Pillow, as a "battle-scarred veteran," was made by the types to call him a "bottle-scarred veteran." In the next issue the mistake was so far corrected as to style him a "bottle-scarred veteran."

The authorities at the Mint have commenced the exchange of the old copper penny, halfpenny, and farthings, for the new bronze coinage. No less quantity than 20l. worth of the old coin will be taken, but a bonus of 2l. per cent. will be given for the trouble of collection.

We hear there is some likelihood that we shall have the third and fourth volumes of Mr. Carlyle's "History of Frederick the Great" in the course of the winter. The third volume is printed, and the fourth well advanced. Both will be somewhat bulkier than the first and second.—*Critic*.

THE ARMIES OF EUROPE.—The army of Austria consists of a grand total of 738,344 men, and 1,088 guns; that of Prussia contains 719,092 men, and 1,444 guns; the army of Russia, about 850,000 men, and 1,160 guns; the army of France, 626,482 men; and that of Great Britain, in all parts of the world, 534,527 men.

CIDER FOR DYING PURPOSES.—We are threatened with a cider famine, not from the failure of the apples, but because they are likely to be applied to a more profitable purpose, so far as the growers are concerned, than to making a household beverage. It seems that the Manchester cotton dyers and printers have discovered that apple juice supplies a desideratum long wanted in making fast colours for their printed cottons, and numbers of them have been into Devonshire and the lower parts of Somersetshire buying up all the apples they can get, and giving such a price for them as in the dearest years hitherto known has not been offered.

AN ANECDOTE OF JOHN G. WHITTIER, a well-known Quaker poet of America, is told by the Boston *Transcript*, as follows:—"On a recent occasion he was travelling with a friend over a New Hampshire railroad, and during conversation, Mr. Whittier's friend, who is also a member of the Society of Friends, told the poet that he was on his way to contract for a lot of oak timber, which he knew would be used in building the gunboats at Portsmouth, and asked him whether he thought it was exactly in consistence with the peace doctrines of the Quaker denomination. Without saying anything calculated to decide the question, the two arrived at their parting place, when Mr. Whittier, shaking his friend's hand, said: 'Moses, if thee does furnish any of that oak timber thee spoke of, be sure that it is all sound.'"

A NOVEL AND INTERESTING APPLICATION OF THE SCIENCE OF PHOTOGRAPHY is now in daily use at the famous Mettray colony, near Tours, the reformatory for young convicts. Every urchin brought to this house of correction has his portrait taken the moment he sets foot in it, and another is made on the day of his leaving. The first portrait represents the rage, dirt, and misery, the physical and moral degradation, the prematurely careworn features, the scowling,owering, timid, uneasy, and withal ferocious look of the born thief. The second shows the same individual transformed by the magic of judicious discipline, which includes physical comfort and kind treatment—his dress is now clean and neat, and his countenance is redolent of health, contentment, self-confidence, benevolence, and energy. Philosophy had never in any age a grander subject for contemplation than two such pictures.

THE GREAT GORILLA CONTROVERSY still rages. A Mr. R. B. Walker, of Gaboon, West Africa, has sent over a letter, which has found its way into the *Athenaeum*, denying, in detail, many of the statements in M. du Chaillu's book, which, he says, are false, or grossly exaggerated. He says he has known this much-criticised explorer personally for some years. "Africanus," however, takes up the cudgels in defence of M. du Chaillu, and puts his new assailant out of court. In his book the author refers to a gentleman of that name, who is the Rev. W. Walker, formerly of Gaboon, and now of Georgia, who has written a letter, since published, "to testify to the truth of its statements." The other Mr. Walker is a trapper, who, as late as 1859, had also written letters read before the Ethnological Society, expressing his confidence in Du Chaillu, "a very nice little fellow," and saying, "I consider that what he relates may be relied on."

A MUSICAL PHENOMENON.—A letter from Venice says that a professional musician of that place has discovered a prodigy for which probably there is no precedent—a singer, that is to say, who is at once a bass, a baritone, and a tenor. The professor was on his way to Rovigo, when he paused to rest in a country inn. Suddenly, in an adjacent room, he heard a splendid voice sing Silva's aria out of *Ernani*. That at an end, a sonorous baritone struck up the well-known "Lo vedrem o veglio audace." The listener was still lost in admiration of the beauty of these two voices, when a high ringing tenor made itself heard, and sang, with great range of voice, Edgar's closing air in *Lucia*. The delighted professor could not restrain his enthusiasm, and hurried into the adjoining room to thank the gifted trio, when, to his astonishment, he found the apartment occupied only by one young man, who declared that he himself had sung all three airs. Put to the test, it proved that he spoke the truth, and that the

singer possessed the extraordinary range from the low D to the high C, all full and beautiful chest notes. It is thought possible that the professor may persuade this Cressus of voices, who is the son of a well-to-do bargains, to devote himself to the stage.—*Trieste Journal*.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

DENSHAM.—September 15, at Fore-street, Chard, the wife of the Rev. W. Denham, Independent minister, of a son.
GOWARD.—September 20, at Market Harboro', the wife of T. G. Goward, jun., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

M'CLURE—MARSH.—September 18, at St. Paul's Chapel, Wigan, by the Rev. W. Roaf, David, eldest son of Mr. Ald. M'Clure, of Stockport, to Anne, eldest daughter of James Marsh, Esq., of Worsley Mesnes, near Wigan.
EVANS—SOMERVILLE.—September 19, at Upton Congregational Chapel, by the Rev. David Thomas, B.A., Mr. P. F. Sparke Evans, of the firm of P. and S. Evans and Co., Bristol, to Miss Jane Ferguson, daughter of W. Somerville, Esq., of Bilton-hill, near Bristol.
SAYER—ALLEN.—September 19, at the Independent Chapel, Matfield, by the Rev. J. Scott, assisted by the Rev. R. Key, Mr. William Sayer, of Watton, to Miss Matilda Allen, of East Dereham.
WEBB—PHILLIPS.—September 23, at the Tabernacle, Wotton-under-Edge, by the Rev. J. Glanville, Mr. Charles Webb, to Miss Ellen Phillips, both of Dursley.
SCHAFFTER—STAMMER.—September 24, at the Parish Church, by the Rev. Henry Foster, the Rev. W. P. Schaffter, of the Church Missionary Society, to Miss Theresa Stammer, of Brighton.
BULLOCK—SOUTHWELL.—September 24, at the Baptist Chapel, Bridgnorth, by the Rev. D. D. Evans, Mr. Thomas Bullock, of Evelith Mill, Shifnal, to Fanny, only daughter of Mr. R. B. Southwell, Bridgnorth.
CATHALL—WHINFIELD.—September 25, at the United Methodist Free Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne, by the Rev. A. Keene, Mr. J. Cathall, *Western Daily Press*, Bristol, to Lizzie, third daughter of R. C. Whinfield, Esq., Newcastle-on-Tyne.
SIMPSON—MAUD.—September 25, at Kirkgate Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. W. Jackson, William, son of Mr. H. Simpson, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. G. Maud, all of Bradford.
RAE—DUNCAN.—September 25, at 15, Newhall-terrace, Glasgow, by the Rev. John Jamieson, Douglas, assisted by the Rev. Alexander Wallace, Glasgow, Alexander Rae, Esq., surgeon, Stonehouse, to Elizabeth Ross, daughter of Mr. Thomas Duncan, Douglas, Lanarkshire.
WING—CHESTERMAN.—September 25, at the Cemetery-road Congregational Church, Sheffield, by the Rev. Brewin Grant, Mr. Cornelius Wing, to Sarah Ellen, daughter of Mr. James Chesterman.
LEE—MORGAN.—September 26, at the Independent Chapel, Sutton, Surrey, by the Rev. I. Jacob, Frederick Lee, of Brownlow-street, London, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Mr. James Morgan, of Winslow, Bucks.

DEATHS.

CHAPMAN.—September 5, aged seventy-one, Mrs. Thomas Chapman, of Ashwell.
JOYCE.—September 15, at Aylsham, Norfolk, in the ninety-fourth year of his age, Mr. Thomas Joyce, late of Wood Dalling. The deceased had been for upwards of nine years a consistent member of the Congregational Church at Oulton, Norfolk.
SANDFORD.—September 21, at Lower Tottenham (late of Sutton, Surrey), James Sandford, aged seventy-two.
WATSON.—September 23, at the residence of the Rev. W. Roberts, Southampton, Jane, relict of the late Rev. J. Watson, of Hackney College, London.
FARREN.—September 24, aged seventy-five, Mr. W. Farren, the celebrated actor.
LILLINGTON.—September 24, at Ilfracombe, James Barnett Lillington, Esq., in the fifty-second year of his age.
MAUDSLAY.—September 25, at Hyde-park-square, J. Maudslay, Esq., of Lambeth, aged sixty-one.
OTWAY.—September 26, at Madrid, Loftus Charles Otway, Esq., C.B., H.B.M.'s Consul-General at Milan, only son of the late General Sir Loftus Otway, C.B., &c.
GELDART.—September 29, Hannah Ransome, wife of Mr. T. Geldart, of Bowdon, near Manchester, aged forty-two.

THE REVENUE RETURNS.

The following is an abstract of the gross produce of the Revenue of the United Kingdom in the under-mentioned periods, ended Sept. 30, 1861, compared with the corresponding periods of the preceding year:—

	Quarters ended			
	Dec. 31, 1860.	March 31, 1861.	June 30, 1861.	Sept. 30, 1861.
Customs ..	£5,861,000	£5,824,000	£5,821,000	£5,982,000
Excise ..	4,359,000	4,873,000	5,171,000	4,231,000
Stamps ..	2,036,000	2,191,170	2,186,000	2,013,000
Taxes ..	1,293,000	314,000	1,383,000	160,000
Property-tax ..	3,530,000	4,024,000	2,588,000	991,000
Post-office ..	880,000	895,000	825,000	870,000
Crown Lands ..	83,000	76,000	67,000	66,479
Miscellaneous ..	228,348	338,816	877,594	297,753
Totals ..	£18,270,348	£18,535,986	£18,398,594	£14,601,232

	Quarters ended			
	Dec. 31, 1859.	March 31, 1860.	June 30, 1860.	Sept. 30, 1860.
Customs ..	£6,225,000	£5,550,618	£5,732,777	£5,888,000
Excise ..	5,360,000	4,507,000	5,114,000	5,089,000
Stamps ..	2,018,000	2,128,016	2,088,242	2,063,000
Taxes ..	1,424,000	313,000	1,354,000	160,000
Property-tax ..	938,000	6,002,000	1,088,816	2,281,000
Post-office ..	830,000	915,000	825,000	800,000
Crown Lands ..	83,000	75,000	66,000	65,563
Miscellaneous ..	234,830	729,173	570,359	315,598
Totals ..	£17,112,830	£20,219,807	£16,819,174	£16,658,166

	Year ended Sept. 30, 1861.	Year ended Sept. 30, 1860.
	1861.	1860.
Customs ..	£23,488,000	£23,396,395
Excise ..	18,624,000	20,070,000
Stamps ..	8,426,170	8,267,258
Taxes ..	3,130,000	3,257,000
Property-tax ..	11,133,000	10,309,816
Post-office ..	3,470,000	3,370,000
Crown Lands ..	292,479	289,568
Miscellaneous ..	1,242,511	1,849,940
Totals ..	£69,806,160	£70,809,977

On the quarter there is an increase of 94,000l. in the Customs, and 70,000l. in the Post-office; a decrease in the Excise of 868,000l., Stamps, 40,000l.,

Taxes—Property-tax, 1,290,000l., and Miscellaneous, 17,845l.

On the year there is an increase in Customs, 91,605l.; Stamps, 158,912l.; Property-tax, 823,184l.; and Post-office, 100,000l.; a decrease in Excise, 1,446,000l.; Taxes, 127,000l.; and Miscellaneous, 607,429l.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

On Thursday afternoon it was announced that the Bank of France had raised its rate of discount from 5 to 5½ per cent. This step is the result of the drain of specie owing to the large importations of foreign corn, and will have a tendency to render the exchanges less favourable for England, but whether it will carry gold back to the Continent is not yet clear.

The English Funds during the week have been flat with a downward tendency. On Monday there was a little more steadiness, and the Consols closed at Saturday's prices.

To-day increased heaviness is apparent in the English Stock Market, Consols having receded ¼ per cent., viz., to 92½ 92½ for Money, and to 92½ to 92½ for the 10th inst. The New Threes are 90½ 91; the Reduced 90½ 91. Long Annuities, 15½. Exchequer Bills, March, 3s. prem.; and ditto, June, 7s. to 9s. prem. Bank Stock for Account is 237; India, ditto, 221½ 223; ditto, 5 per cent. Loan, 103½ 103½; ditto, 5 per cent. Enfranchised Paper, 96½; and ditto, Bonds, 13s. prem.

A fair amount of business is transacted in the Foreign Market, and prices exhibit very little alteration. Turkish 6 per cent. are 85½ 86; ditto 1858, 69½ 70; ditto, 100l. Bonds, 72. Italian 5 per cent., 70½; and Brazilian, 99½ ex div. Mexican, have receded to 26½ 26½.

The operations on the Railway Share Market have been extremely limited and the few bargains recorded show increased depression in values. Great Westerns have declined to 67½. Lancashire and Yorkshire to 103½ 103½. London, Chatham, and Dover to 46. North Westerns to 91½ 91½. Great Northern to 106 and 107. Midlands to 122½ 122½. North Eastern, Berwick, to 99½; and South Eastern to 77½. London and Brighton have advanced to 114½. The Foreign and Colonial undertakings have been very inactive. Bahia and San Francisco have declined to 13 and 13½. Recife and San Francisco to 15½, and East Indian to 101.

Joint Stock Bank and Miscellaneous Shares have been at almost nominal values. London and South African realise 9½; and Great Ship Company Preference Shares, ½.

The returns for the month and eight months ending August 31st, have been issued. For the month the total is 12,337,000l. against 13,535,000l. in August last year. For the eight months from January to August, during the present year, the total was 82,575,126l. against 88,077,892l. for the same period last year. In nearly every case the depression is traceable chiefly to the interruption of our Transatlantic trade, but in silks, cottons, and cotton yarns there is also a decrease in the shipments to India and China. The effect of the commercial treaty is visible in an extension of the exports of coal and iron to France, and, in connexion with India and Holland, France has also been a larger buyer of our copper manufactures. Among the few items showing an extension of trade are silk yarns to France and thrown silk to Holland. The imports during July amounted to 17,768,000l. an increase in round numbers of 2,500,000l. on the corresponding month last year.

During the past week the excitement in the Liverpool Cotton Market has been almost unprecedented. Manufacturers, exporters, and speculators, particularly the latter, have bought freely, and the result has been the further great rise of fully ¼d. per lb. in American descriptions. The computed stock on Friday was 750,630 bales; at the same period in 1860 it was 902,730 bales, with the period drawing near for our receiving a fresh supply, which does not seem to be the case now. The imports of the past week have been only about 4,000 bales. It is stated that arrangements are being made for the shipment of a considerable quantity to the United States, for the use of the Northern manufacturers. On Monday the sales had fallen to 8,000 bales, of which 2,000 were taken by speculators and exporters. Quotations are unchanged, and the imports were only 37 bales.

The Gazette.

Friday, Sept. 27, 1861.

BANKRUPTS.

CHURCHILL, H., Washington, Sussex, builder, Oct. 7, Nov. 13.
WEATHERLEY, F., Old Chapel-row, Kentish-town, draper, Oct. 7, Nov. 13.
MAILLET, G. I., Westbourne-grove, Bayswater, corn dealer, Oct. 8, Nov. 11.

WRIGHT, E., Upton, near Slough, cowkeeper, Oct. 8, Nov. 13.
FRANKAU, S., Bishopsgate street-within, and Bridge-street, Westminster, importer of meerschaum pipes, Oct. 8, Nov. 13.
RIDGE, J. J., Forest-hill, Kent, chemist, Oct. 8, Nov. 13.
HART, W. and J., Framlingham and Dennington, Suffolk, drapers, Oct. 10, Nov. 8.
SOTHERAN, J., jun., Nottingham, joiner, Oct. 10 and 29.
DAVID, E., Bridgend, Glamorganshire, innkeeper, Oct. 8, Nov. 5.
HENLEY, W., Gloucester, printer, Oct. 8, Nov. 5.
BINNEY, R., and BINNEY, J. W., Leeds, clockbrokers, Oct. 11, Nov. 8.
WHITLEY, J., Leeds, brass founder, Oct. 7, Nov. 8.
LYON, J. D., Kingston-upon-Hull, commission agent, Oct. 16, Nov. 13.

Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1861.

BANKRUPTS.

HARRIS, C., Stratford-le-Bow, Essex, ironmonger, Oct. 11, Nov. 8.
EMINGTON, J., Salisbury, leather seller, Oct. 1st, Nov. 13.
GOLDSMITH, T., Norwich, baker, Oct. 13, Nov. 14.
FRIDINGTON, J., Southorpe Mill, Northamptonshire, miller, Oct. 12, Nov. 14.
BUTTERFIELD, W., and BUTTERFIELD, J., Tunstall, Staffordshire, earthenware manufacturers, Oct. 14, Nov. 6.
LEAVESLEY, T., and LEAVESLEY, H., Coventry, silk dyers, Oct. 11, Nov. 7.
BRADLEY, R., Handsworth, Staffordshire, broker, Oct. 16, Nov. 11.
ROBINSON, W., Bradford, Yorkshire, grocer, Oct. 18, Nov. 11.
NIXON, J., Melbourne, Australia, and Liverpool, merchant, Oct. 3 and 23.
LORD, T., Todmorden, Lancashire, cotton spinner, Oct. 11, Nov. 1.
SPENCER, W., and SPENCER, B., Bury, Lancashire, stage coach proprietors, Oct. 16, Nov. 13.
WORRALL, J., Brierhill, near 5 Lancashire, licensed victualler, Oct. 15, Nov. 5.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, Sept. 25.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued .. £28,081,495	Government Debt £11,015,100
	Other Securities .. 3,634,900
	Gold Bullion .. 13,431,495
	Silver Bullion .. —
£28,081,495	£28,081,495

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital £14,553,000	Government Securities .. £10,450,800
Reserve .. £706,020	Other Securities .. 17,430,259
Public Deposits .. 5,810,424	Notes .. 8,107,915
Other Deposits .. 12,957,808	Gold & Silver Coin .. \$10,746
Seven Day and other Bills .. 691,468	
£30,808,720	£30,808,720

CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, AND ASTHMA CURED.—Dr. H. James, a retired physician of great eminence, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow-creatures, he will send post-free, to those who wish it, the recipe containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, on receipt of six stamps to pay expenses. Address, Oliver P. Brown, 5, King-street, Covent-garden, London, W. of Cecil-street.—[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—INFANTS' SUFFERINGS SPARED.—If the mother or nurse be calm and watchful, by the aid of these restorative remedies she may effectually ward off or cure many infantile ailments. These medicaments can cause no harm or danger. They are composed of the finest balsams, which purify, soothe, cool, and heal. The Ointment should be found in every nursery; it will enable the nurse, on reading the instructions folled round it, safely to meet almost every accident or injury befalling childhood, and to conduct it to a complete cure. Holloway's purifying Pills are so small and tasteless that they may be crushed and dissolved in a little sweetened water and given to the child, without exciting disgust or temper.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Sept. 30.

There was a moderate supply of English wheat fresh up to this morning's market. The French demand having ceased for the moment, there was less activity in the trade, and only the best picked samples found buyers at a decline of 1s to 2s per qr from previous rates, leaving the greater part of the supply unsold. Foreign wheat was held with firmness, at last week's prices, but the business doing was small. Barley of good quality without alteration; secondary sorts 1s to 2s per qr cheaper. Beans steady. Peas rather dearer. There is a large arrival of foreign oats for the past week, and the different railways have brought us considerable supplies of English; the trade was influenced by this last both for old and new corn, and sales proceeded slowly, at fully 6d. per qr decline.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. d.	Wheat	s. d.
Essex and Kent, Red	57 60	Dantzic	57 72
Do White	55 63	Konigsberg, Red	52 70
Line, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian, Red	53 58
Yorkshire Red	56 62	Rostock	56 68
Scotland		Danish and Holstein	48 61
Rye	36 41	East Friesland	—
Barley, English	28 42	Petersburg	52 51
Scotland		Riga and Archangel	52 51
Malt (pale)	52 63	Polish Odessa	—
Beans, mazagan	30 36	Mariupol	—
Ticks	31 33	Taganrog	—
Harrow	31 41	Egyptian	—
Pigeon	33 45	American (U.S.)	52 62
Peas, White	37 42	Barley, Pomeranian	27 35
Grey	35 38	Konigsberg	26 31
Maple	49 42	Danish	26 31
Boilers	37 42	East Friesland	26 31
Tares (English new)	—	Egyptian	26 33
Foreign	—	Odesa	26 33
Oats (English new)	18 25	Beans—	
Flour, town made, per		Horse	—
Sack of 280 lbs	46 51	Pigeon	—
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	35 36
Baltic	—	Peas, White	36 41
Black Sea	—	Oats—	
Hempseed	—	Dutch	20 27
Canaryseed	—	Jaide	—
Cloverseed, per cwt. of		Danish	21 25
112 lbs. English	—	Danish, Yellow feed	21 25
German	—	Swedish	21 25
French	—	Petersburg	21 23
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 100 lbs.	—
Linseed Cakes, 120 lbs to 121 10s	—	New York	28 31
Rape Cakes, 60 lbs to 61 10s per ton	—	Spanish, per sack	—
Rape Seed 300 lbs to 351 0s per last	—	Carrawayseed, per cwt.	—

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis, are from 8d to 8½d; household ditto, 6d to 7½d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Sept. 30.

There was a full average supply of foreign stock on offer in to-day's market. The beasts came to hand in very middling condition, but the quality of the sheep and calves was good. From our own grazing districts the arrivals of beasts fresh up were very large as to number, but somewhat deficient in quality. Prime Scots, crosses, shorthorns, Herefords, and Devons were in good request at full prices, the top quotation being 4s 8d per 8lbs, but all inferior breeds moved off slowly at barely stationary currencies. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, the arrivals amounted to about 2,900 shorthorns, &c.; from other parts of England 300 of various breeds; from Scotland 27 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 750 oxen and heifers. There was a fair show of sheep. Prime Downs and half-breeds were in good request at full prices, viz., from 5s to 5s 4d per 8lbs, but inferior breeds were a dull inquiry, at about late rates. The quality of the supply was very middling. We have to report a slow sale for calves; prices, however, are easier. There was an average supply. The top price was 4s 6d per 8lbs. Although the supply of pigs was on the increase, the pork trade ruled steady at extreme quotations.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

Inf. coarse beasts	2 10 to 3 2	Pr. coarse woolled	4 2 to 4 10
Second quality	3 4 3 6	Prime Southdown	5 0 5 4
Prime large oxen	3 8 4 2	Lge. coarse calves	2 4 3 10
Prime Scots, &c.	4 4 4 8	Prime small	4 0 4 6
Coarse inf. sheep	3 0 3 4	Large hogs	4 0 4 6
Second quality	3 6 4 0	Neat sm. porkers	4 8 5 0
Suckling calves	21s to 30s.	Quarter-old store pigs	21s to 30s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Sept. 30.

The supplies of both town and country-killed meat are large. Prime qualities are scarce, and command very full prices; otherwise, the trade rules heavy, at our quotations:—

Per 8lbs by the carcass.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.		
Inferior beef	2	8	to	3	2	Small pork	4	8	to	5	2
Middling ditto	3	4		3	6	Inf. mutton	3	0		3	4
Prime large do.	3	8		3	10	Middling ditto	3	6		4	0
Do. small do.	4	0		4	2	Prime ditto	4	2		4	4
Large pork	4	0		4	6	Veal	3	4		4	2

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCEING-LANE, Oct. 1.

TEA.—There has been a quiet demand, as a rather large quantity is announced for public sale on Thursday next.

SUGAR.—A fair amount of transactions have been entered into for good and fine descriptions of West India, and late prices are fully sustained. In the refined market late rates were realised for all descriptions.

COFFEE.—Good and fine qualities of Plantation Ceylon have been in active request, at full quotations, but the dealings have not been extensive; other descriptions have exhibited little variation.

RICE.—The business in this market was only moderate, and prices show no material change.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, Sept. 28.—The supply of most things continues to improve, and that of vegetables is now sufficient for the demand. Apples and pears are plentiful, and the same may be said of grapes, pine apples, and melons. Peas are getting scarce. Beans may be had in quantities. For potatoes markets are heavy, and prices rather lower than last week. Cucumbers are coming in plentifully, and the same may be said of tomatoes, which are large and excellent. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Dahlias, Asters, Violets, Mignonette, Heaths, and Roses.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Sept. 30.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 6,782 firkins butter, and 2,408 bales of bacon; and from foreign ports 12,594 casks butter, and 897 bales of bacon. In the Irish butter market there was a good business transacted last week, and an advance of fully 1s per cwt obtained. The market closed very firm. Foreign met a good sale, and the finest advanced 2s per cwt. The bacon market ruled dull. The supply being in excess of the demand, prices declined 2s per cwt, the dealers merely purchasing from hand to mouth. We quote prices from 6½ to 7½s landed, according to weight, quality, &c.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Sept. 30.—These markets are moderately supplied with potatoes, for which the demand rules steady at full prices. The receipts entirely consist of home-grown produce. Scotch Regents, 80s to 90s, York do. 90s to 110s, Kent and Essex do., 85s to 110s per ton.

HOPS, Monday, Sept. 30.—As the picking of the new growth progresses, the reported falling off in the yield becomes fully confirmed, and the duty has in consequence declined to 115,000. The trade for New Wealds and Sussex is very active, and last week's currency is fully maintained. In the choicer sorts the demand is at present limited. Mid and East Kent 200s, 273s; Weald of Kent 170s, 200s; Sussex 155s, 170s. The imports of foreign hops into London last week were 137 bales from Hambro', 160 from Ostend, 135 from Antwerp, 312 from Rotterdam, and 56 from New York.

SEEDS, Monday, Sept. 30.—The seed market remains without business. In red cloverseed the rates required for foreign samples do not offer sufficient inducement to buyers to commence business. The inferior quality of the new white prevents any attention being given to it. Trefoil remains quiet. Winter tares were in short supply, and obtained 6d per bushel advance.

WOOL, Monday, Sept. 30.—Deep grown wool is in somewhat improved request, at full prices, and several parcels have changed hands for the Continent. In long wools, however, the transactions have continued on a limited scale, at previous currencies. The supply of wool on offer is somewhat extensive.

OIL, Monday, Sept. 30.—Linseed oil is firm, at 34s to 34½d per cwt on the spot. Rape, olive, coconut, and palm oils have been in good demand, and prices have an upward tendency. In fish oils, however, very little is doing. Turpentine rules firm at 62s to 65s for American spirits.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—Saturday, Sept. 28.—The transactions in flax have been very moderate, yet compared with last week, no change has taken place in prices. Hemp rules firm, at 30d 10s to 30d 15s for clean Russian. Jute moves off steadily, at extreme rates. Coir goods are in fair request, at full quotations.

COALS, Monday, Sept. 30.—Factors had to submit to a reduction on last day's rates. A general sale. Hetton 20s, South Hetton 19s 6d, Stewart's 19s 3d, Hartlepool 19s 6d, Kellie 19s, Requin Grange 18s, Hartley's 17s, Trindon Thornley 17s, Wylam 15s 6d, North Pelton Gas 13s. Fresh arrivals, 59; left from last day, 16.—Total 75.

TALLOW, Monday, Sept. 30.—P.Y.C. is in fair request; prices are steadily maintained. To-day, P.Y.C. is quoted at 48s 6d per cwt. on the spot, and at 48s to 49s 3d for spring delivery. Rough fat 2s 6d per 5lbs.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Stock	Casks. 18,318	Casks. 14,209	Casks. 23,346	Casks. 44,678	Casks. 37,871
Price of Yellow Candles ..	57s 6d	57s 9d	58s 0d	58s 0d	48s 6d
	0s 6d	49s 9d	0s 6d	53s 3d	0s 6d
Delivery last Week	2433	2506	1624	1806	3863
Ditto from the 1st of June ..	30143	31122	23437	32475	46012
Arrived last Week	4071	4121	4185	1500	2814
Ditto from the 1st of June ..	35337	36854	35172	50059	26622
Price of Town Tallow	60s 6d	52s 9d	60s 3d	55s 0d	50s 9d

Advertisements.

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CALMET'S DICTIONARY of the HOLY BIBLE. By the late Mr. CHARLES TAYLOR. With Fragments Incorporated. The whole Condensed and Arranged in Alphabetical Order, with numerous Additions. Illustrated with Maps and Engravings.

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A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY-PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER,

in lieu of the gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features:—

All sharp edges are avoided; no spring wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly-increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable; and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, are secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.

The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

Teeth filled with gold, and Mr. Ephraim Mosely's Enamel Cement, the only stopping that will not become discoloured, particularly recommended for front teeth.

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Eminent physicians (see testimonials) greatly prefer this to Corn Flour or other Farinaceous Foods as a Diet for Infants, Invalids, and for general purposes. Used in most of the Hospitals in town and country.

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CONSUMPTION and other Diseases characterized by a rapid circulation of the blood cannot be cured or even alleviated until the pulse is reduced. This can only be accomplished by the use of

OZONIZED COD LIVER OIL,

As proved at the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, London. See "Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society's Transactions," Vol. XLII., for 1859; "Lancet," July 9, 1859, and March 9, 1861; "Pharmaceutical Journal," August 1, 1859, &c.

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"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—Church and State Gazette.

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KALYDOR SOAP.—The singularly emollient qualities of this Soap are such as the use of it can alone explain. It counteracts the injurious effects of cold winds; and in all climates, by its constant use, the beauty of the complexion is preserved, and the skin retains its youthful softness.

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In disorders of the stomach and bowels generally their beneficial effects are immediate.

Gout, rheumatism, and lumbago, tic douloureux, hysterical affections, and spasms.

All eruptions and skin diseases, wounds, sores, tumours, dropsy, gravel, diseases of the kidneys, nervous and hysterical affections, lowness of spirits, and in all disorders of the head they produce the most immediate benefit.

For all the disorders of Infancy they are a sovereign remedy, whilst their agreeable taste removes from the little sufferer all suspicion of their medicinal character, and so renders the duty of administering them a real pleasure.

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